

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. 30451

CALL No. R9/0.309547/91/ G. P. S. / Suk.

D.G.A. 79

~~30451~~

~~A. No.~~
~~7147~~

Gazetteer

of the

Province of Sind

B Volume III

Sukkur District

30451

Under the orders of the Government of Bombay

R 910.3095471G
G.P.S./ Suk.



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1934

CENTR

USIGAL

LIL. Y. W. W. C. H.

Acc. No. 50451

Date. 26.2.57

Call No. 910-30954716

G.P.S / Suk

CONTENTS

	PAGES
<i>Description—</i>	
Position and Area. Physical features. Hills. Rivers. Floods. Climate	1-5
<i>Population—</i>	
Census details. Proportion of the sexes. Distribution. Migration. Prominent tribes, chiefs, etc. Saiyids. Pensioners. Jagirdars. Pattadars	4-8
<i>Agriculture—</i>	
Character of the District. Soil and cultivation of each Taluka. Principal Kharif and Rabi Crops	9-11
<i>Irrigation—</i>	
Short Note	12-13
<i>Economic—</i>	
Short Note	14
<i>Trade, Industries and Communications—</i>	
Trade of Sukkur and Shikarpur. Industries. Railways. Principal Roads. Ferries	15-18
<i>Revenue—</i>	
Short Note	19
<i>Justice—</i>	
List of Criminal and Civil Courts with their spheres of jurisdiction. Registration Sub-Districts. Jails	20-21
<i>Local and Municipal—</i>	
Constitution of District and Taluka Local Boards. Municipalities, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri, Ghotki and Gerhi Yasin	22-24
<i>Education—</i>	
Primary education. Local Board, Municipal, Aided, Indigenous Schools. Secondary Education. Middle Schools. European Schools. High Schools. Technical School. Sukkur Madrasah. Newspapers. Libraries	25-30
<i>Health—</i>	
Sukkur Civil Hospital. Dispensaries. Lady Dufferin Hospital. Eye Hospital. Veterinary Dispensary	31
<i>Administration—</i>	
Sub-Divisions and Talukas with area, population and average annual revenue	32-33

Places of Interest—

Aror or Alor. Garhi Yasin. Ghotki. (Musan Shah's Masjid.)	
Hakrah. Khairpur. Kot Diji. Mirpur Mathelo. Pano	
Akil. Pir-je-Goth. Rehri or Lohri (description, history,	
relics of the stone age, sanctity, the sacred hair, Jania Masjid,	
other mosques, Sathbain, Khwaja Khizr, Jind Pir). Shikar-	
pur (History and description). Sukkur (early history,	
effects of British occupation before Miani, subsequent	
progress, aspect, public buildings and institutions, water-	
works, tomb of Adam Shah, tomb of Khair-ud-din, tower	
of Mir Masum Shah, other ruins, Bukkur, Sadh Belo, Din	
Belo) Ubauro, Vijnot	34-51

TABLES

	Pages
I—Area and population	53
II-A—Rainfall by months at Sukkur	54-55
II-B—Rainfall by Talukas	55-57
III—Temperature	58
IV—Population of towns	59
V—Religion and education	60
VI—Caste, tribe or race	60
VII—Distribution of land and crops	61-62
VIII—Domestic animals and agricultural stock	63
IX—Sources of water supply	64
X—Irrigation works	65-67
XI—Takavi advances and collections	68
XII—Prices and wages	69
XIII—Famines	70
XIV—Forest statistics	70
XV—Previous and current settlements	72-75
XVI—Criminal justice	76-77
XVII—Work of the criminal courts	78-79
XVIII—Civil justice	80
XIX—Registration	81-82
XX—Distribution of police	83
XXI—Jails	84
XXII-A—Revenue details	85-86
XXII-B—Revenue details by Talukas	87
XXIII—Land Revenue	88-91
XXIV—Excise	92-95
XXV—Stamps	96-97
XXVI-A—Income Tax	98-99
XXVI-B—Income Tax : Classification	100-101
XXVII-A—District Local Board	102-105
XXVII-B—Revenue and Expenditure of each Local Board	106-109
XXVIII—Municipalities	110-112
XXIX-A—Education : Proportion of literates	114-115
XXIX-B—Education : Number of institutions and scholars	116-123
XXIX-C—Education : Public institutions and scholars in 1921-22	124
XXIX-D—Education : Expenditure on public instruction	125
XXX-A—Vital statistics for twenty years	126-127
XXX-B—Vital statistics for 1921	128-129
XXXI—Hospitals and dispensaries	130-137
XXXII—Vaccination	138-139
XXXIII—Loss from, and destruction of, wild animals and snakes	140
XXXIV—Co-operative Movement	142-143

TABLES FOR THE KHAIRPUR STATE

	Pages
A—Domestic animals and agricultural stock ..	147
B—Revenue details ..	148-149
C—Criminal Justice ..	150-151
D—Work of the Criminal and Civil Courts ..	152-153
E—Registration ..	154
F—Education : Number of Schools and Pupils ..	155
G—Hospitals and Dispensaries, 1921-22 ..	156-159
H—Vaccination ..	160
INDEX ..	161-162

SUKKUR

DESCRIPTION

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

CHAPTER I OF "A" VOLUME

The Sukkur District is situated between 27° 4' and 28° 22' North latitude and 68° 15' and 70° 12' East longitude and covers an area of 5606·15 square miles. It is very irregular in form and is divided by the river Indus into two unequal portions: On the north it is bounded by the Upper Sind Frontier District, the river separating the two Districts for a distance of twenty-five miles and then the Begari canal, and by a detached portion of the Bahawalpur State; the same state bounds it on the north-east, Jessalmer on the south-east, the Khairpur State on the south-west, the Indus again intervening for about twenty-five miles, and the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts on the west. Three small detached portions of the District are enclosed by Khairpur territory south of the river and to the west of Rohri.

A large portion of the district, including all the Rohri taluka east of the Nara and as much of the Mirpur Mathelo taluka as lies east and south of the Dahar Canal, consists of hills of wind-blown sand, running in parallel rows from north-east to south-west. This is known as the Registan and is part of the great desert which continues into the Thar and Parkar District. A very little rain suffices to sustain a surprising amount of vegetation on the hills, consisting chiefly of shrubs, such as *Salvadora* (*Khobar*), on which camels feed, while the valleys are often moist enough to admit of cultivation and, when uncultivated, to yield luxuriant crops of rank grass. By the inhabitants the fodder of the desert is esteemed particularly nutritious and their opinion is supported by the fact that they send large numbers of cattle and camels for sale to Gujarat and other parts. The sub-soil is everywhere extraordinarily salt and there is consequently difficulty in obtaining water fit to drink. Some tracts are quite uninhabitable from this cause. The remainder of the district with the exception of the hills south of Rohri and the strip of barren *pat* that flanks them, is a level plain covered with alluvial loam, much of it very recently deposited, since the course of the Indus is particularly uncertain above Sukkur and is constantly eroding land on one bank and casting it up on the other. The irrigated land is very fertile. Where the land is not irrigated as in much of the Shikarpur taluka north of Shikarpur, it soon becomes overgrown with tamarisk, "*ak*" (*Calotropis procera*) and other characteristic vegetation.

There are no hills in the district except the low range on the northern extremity of which Sukkur and Rohri are built and which run southward from that point to the Khairpur boundary. They extend for some twenty-five miles into that

Hills.

state spreading out to a width of seventeen miles. Their greatest elevation is about 480 feet above mean sea level, or about 300 above the surrounding country. They are of nummulitic limestone and belong to the same group as the Khirthar range (see Geology, "A" volume) which they resemble in their rugged and barren aspect.

The Indus as already stated traverses the whole length of the district.

Rivers.

Above Sukkur its course changes from year to year. At Sukkur it passes through the gorge between that town and Rohri, the island of Bakkur bisecting the channel. This is one of the few fixed points of the river's course, and its gauge readings are reported on Bakkur island. The gauge was fixed there as long ago as 1818 and some facts in connection with it are of interest. In 1855 the Government of India had completed a series of accurate levelling in this part of India and from the benchmark which was fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey party at Mari near Shikarpur, a connection was made with the gauge and the levellers found its zero to be 183·81 feet above Karachi mean sea level. But in 1905 the Survey Department again visited Sind and made a direct connection with this gauge, when it was found that hitherto a slightly erroneous value had been accepted and it was determined then that the true value was 184·44 feet above Karachi mean sea level. The gauge is close to the up stream extremity of Bakkur island and is fixed in a well which is pierced with holes and thus has a free connection with the river. Situated in the narrow neck through which the river here passes there is a very considerable surging or "breathing" of the water surface when the flood is high. This swinging sometimes amounts to as much as three feet. The reading for each particular day is taken at eight o'clock in the morning and the level reached by the water at the top of its "breathing" is taken as that to be recorded. The gauge in this constricted part of the river is far from being in an ideal position, but since it is such an old established one the continuity of river height observations there is desirable for comparison. A gauge which gives relatively more satisfactory river flood heights has been established since 1898 at Din Belo island opposite Sukkur, but at a place where the construction of the river is not abnormal as it is at Bakkur.

The maximum reading recorded in recent years was 17·4 feet on August 3rd, 1914. The maximum on record was 17·9 feet on August 29th, 1897.

The only other river of the district is the Eastern Nara. It is a river in the sense that it carries off the Indus flood waters, whilst its supply channel which takes off just above Rohri ensures it a regular flow. The Nara flows into the Thar and Parkar District, and from it the Jaurao and Mithrao Canals derive their supply.

Floods.

Up to about sixty years ago the district depended for its productiveness upon the annual inundation, which came in the form of floods leaving the Indus at different points and following the lines of lowest level and submerging all depressed lands. These floods were known as *lets* and distinguished by different names. The principal *let* on the western side was the Muhromari, which breached the right bank of the river near the town of that

name, while on the eastern side the heaviest came over the Bahawalpur boundary on the north. When the river rose higher than usual these floods were calamitous, as in 1863-64, when the Muhromari flood partially ruined several flourishing villages and converted a large tract of country into a jungle, with only patches here and there of rabi cultivation. On the right bank they have for many years been stopped by a complete system of substantial bunds, whilst on the left bank a flood diversion bund has only recently been completed. This takes off from the railway line near Mando Dairo station and runs south-east to the sand hills for some thirty miles. The floods used to enter the Nara supply channel at the 12th mile, and produce much silt; the new bund is intended to divert them and to cause them to discharge into the Nara at the 30th mile.

The constantly changing course of the river has caused portions of the Upper Sind Frontier District to be on the left bank at the present time. A definite plan of demarcating the boundaries of the district and those of the Upper Sind Frontier and Bahawalpur State is under consideration.

The climate of Sukkur is that which prevails throughout Upper Sind.

There are two well defined seasons, the hot and the cold.

The former may be said to begin at any time after the middle of March, the latter after the middle of October. The statistics given in tables 3 show that the temperature rarely exceeds 120 in May, June and July and to this extent Sukkur is cooler than Jacobabad. Although, being situated on limestone hills, it is exposed to a fierce radiation in the afternoon, it derives some benefit from its proximity to the river, as it is seldom that a breeze does not arise at night, and render sleep comparatively easy. It is this circumstance that makes Sukkur the least intolerable place of residence in Upper Sind. The dust-storms, which are common in these parts, include Sukkur in their course. The figures given in table 3 of the cold weather temperature are probably inaccurate, as there are usually a few days in every year in which frost occurs. The weather in December, January and February is ordinarily cold and bracing. The average rainfall at Sukkur on a basis of ten years is put down at 2.36 inches, the highest rainfall in the past ten years was 7.46 inches and the lowest 7.6 cents. July and August are the months in which most rain falls, but it may be expected with more certainty in January, February and March. September, October and November are the most rainless months.

POPULATION

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

CHAPTER IV OF "A" VOLUME

According to the Census of 1921 the population of the District was 310,292 of which number 358,396 or about 72 per cent. were Muslims; 166,031, or about 29 per cent., Hindus, and the remainder Christians and others.

The present Sukkur District formed part of the old Shikarpur District, from which seven talukas, Ratoader, Larkana, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Nasirabad (i.e., Warah) and Kakar were taken to form part of the new District of Larkana in 1901. Deducting the population of these talukas from the figures of previous censuses, we get the population of the present area on those occasions as shown in the margin. The increase in the 49 years from 1872 to 1921 was 130,750 or over 34 per cent. During the last decade the population has decreased by 63,621. The decrease is attributed to the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District, as revealed by the Census of 1921, is shown below under four heads.

Total population	Home born population	Muslims	Hindus
804	826	780	860

There is a falling off compared with the figures of the 1911 census when 834 females were enumerated for every thousand males. The disparity, as in every district in Sind, is large. It can be partially explained by the large number of male immigrants from Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, who come in search for work and leave their families behind them. The disparity is naturally most marked in the town of Sukkur, where at the census there were 17,051 females to 25,708 males. The figures for Shikarpur are not so striking, as a contrary tendency is at work there, i.e., the men go to other countries on business and leave their families at home.

The area of the District is 5,606 square miles, and the population works out to 91 per mile or 63 per mile if the town of Sukkur be excluded. The taluka of Ghotki, with 121 per mile, contains the most densely populated rural tract, though the Sukkur and Garhi Yasin Talukas show higher figures because they contain Municipal towns. The desert taluka of Mirpur Mathelo has only 24 inhabitants to the mile. The proportion of the population concentrated

in the towns was 23 per cent. in 1921. In 1891, 1901 and 1911 it was 15, 19 and 20 per cent. respectively.

The number of persons born elsewhere who were found in the district in 1911 is indicated in the margin.

Migration.		According to the census of 1911 the number of
Khairpur State,	4,135	immigrants was 41,816 so that there has been a
Larkana ..	3,978	substantial decrease. Inasmuch as these immigrants
Karachi ..	3,217	are not in every case permanent inhabitants of
Hyderabad ..	1,298	the district, but have only come for temporary
Upper Sind		work, the difference in the figures does not lend
Promoter ..	6,222	itself to close analysis. For the most part the
Total ..	10,600	immigrants are common labourers in search of work. The Railway

workshops at Sukkar and Rohri also provide employment for hundreds of men who are natives of places outside the district.

The proportion of Hindus is greater than in any other district except Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad. This is accounted for by the number of banias in Sukkar and Shikarpur, the Panjabi artisans in Sukkar and other places, and the large proportion of Hindus in the desert talukas, which border on Rajputana. The classification of Hindus in table 6 calls for no comment.

The chief feature of the Muhammadan classification is that separate entries are allotted to the Jatols and the Mahars and that the proportion of persons calling themselves Arabs is large. The Jatols are one of the six original Baluch tribes, and nearly one-third of their number in Sind is found in this district. They occupy a more or less compact stretch of country, and their present chief is Khan Bahadur Inambakhish Khan Fateh Khan of Napierabad in Shikarpur Taluka.

Some account of the Mahars and Dahars has been given in chapter 4 of the "A" Volume. This may be supplemented by an extract from a note prepared by Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., and published in the census report of 1911. "The feudal system among the non-Baluch tribes has broken down to a great extent. Many tribesmen do not know who their chief is, or if they do know have only a sentimental regard for him. It survives to a considerable extent in the extreme south-west and the extreme north-east. In the latter every village is the Zamindari or manor of some lord who usually takes a quit rent from all land holders in it. The chiefs of the Suryadandhi Rajput tribes Dahar and Dharejs still bear the title of Jam and are much respected. Their authority is not only over their own tribesmen who are zamindars themselves, but over all tribes.

The most striking instance is that of the Mahars in Mirpur Mathelo and the desert. These tribesmen are mostly small land owners and might have become Khatedars at the Settlement, but they preferred to be registered as tenants of their chief, the Khan, trusting him not to raise the light quit-rent which they pay. The name of Mahar suggests a connection with the low caste aboriginals of the Maratha country. But their customs and physique point to a high origin, and they are quite as tall and fair as their Baluch neighbours. They live on and even within the borders of Jaisalmer and are possibly of Rajput stock, though a connection with the 'Mihir' or the white Hun is also suggested."

The present representative of the Mahars is Muhammad Dakhsh walsad Haji Khan, who lives at Khangarh in Mirpur Mathelo Taluka. The Dahars are represented by Jam Bhanbo Khan *alias* Jam Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Jam Khan Muhammad Khan of Ubauro. He has zamindari rights over nearly three-fourths of Ubauro Taluka, and levies as zamindari twelve to sixteen seers of grain per acre.

Among other Mussalmans in the district the Saiyids stand out prominent. Sukkur, Bukkur and Rohri became at a very early date the principal seats of those families of Saiyids whom the successive waves of Tartar invasion drove from their homes to seek a refuge in Sind and the Punjab, where they exercised such a powerful influence for good and evil. They were feared by the rulers of every dynasty, who protected and endowed them. Some of them were men of profound learning according to the standard of their time and they made Sukkur, as has elsewhere been said a university in Sind. The most important families were the Masumi, Mirki, Razwi and Lakiari.

The Masumi Saiyids take their name from Mir Muhammad Masumi, whose father came to Sind in the train of the Emperor Baber and settled at Sukkur, and who himself became a prince and a ruler among the people, wrote books and built the Minaret to his name which still stands sentinel over Sukkur. There are said to be about a hundred Masumi Saiyids now, male and female, living in and about Old Sukkur. They are Sunis. There are some also at Shikarpur and Sehwan.

The Mirki Saiyids are descended from Amir Mirak Shah Ba Yazid Hussaini, a native of Puran in Hirat, who came to Sind in A.H. 928 (A.D. 1521) with Mirza Shah Hussein Argun, son of Shah Beg Argun, who may have met him at the court of Baber. He was appointed Governor of Bukkur, but after a time left the post to his son and went to Kandahar, where he died. His son was the Sayid Abdul Baki Purani whose tomb is mentioned below in the description of Sukkur. There are said to be about fifty male members of this family of Saiyids at the present day in the district, and many of them hold land. Some of them are Sunis, but the majority are Shiias. There are Mirki Saiyids also at Tatta descended from a brother of Amir Mirak Shah, who obtained a post of authority in that town.

The Razwi Saiyids trace their descent from Amir Muhammad Maki, who came to Sind in the year A.D. 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. They moved afterwards to Rohri, where many have remained, but they are found at several places also in the Hyderabad District. They are Shiias. Several of these at Rohri and one at Bukkur are khairatdars drawing revenue from lands on *sanads* granted in the days of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The ancestor of the Lakiari Saiyids, Saidali Madani, immigrated according to one account from the Turkestan or Arabia in the ninth century and settled at Lakhi where his posterity remained and attained to wealth and influence, but a branch migrated to the Khairpur State of which a scion became the Pir of Kungri, whose story has already been

told in connection with the Hurs in chapter 10 of the "A" Volume. The Present Pagaro Pir, is Sayed Pir Sabghat Allahab.

The number of Pathans in the district is considerable. They are chiefly settled in the Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas. Their chief representative is Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad wala Khan Bahadur Shah Passand Khan of Kot Sultan. Others, who are pattadars, are mentioned below. They are conspicuous for the interest which they take in horses and in horserbreeding.

Pensioners.

The following political pensioners of the ruling house of Khairpur are resident in the district.

1. Mir Fatch Khan wala Ali Hussein Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem. He lives at Tando Ahsabad in Rohri Taluka.

2. Mir Schrab Khan wala Mir Rustam Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 1,300 per mensem. He lives at Januji in Rohri Taluka.

3. Mir Ghulam Murtaza Khan Mir Shah Muhammad of Bahraja in the Rohri Taluka. Besides a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem he has about 5,000 acres of land on reduced assessment for his lifetime.

There are many other political pensioners living in the district who draw sums of varying amounts.

Jagirdars.

The following are jagirdars of the First Class and of the four great Talpur families.

1. Pir Vilajt Shah wala Pir Qanj Baksh of Kadirpur in Ghotki Taluka. This family was settled in Uch in Bahawalpur territory and was held in great repute for sanctity. Some years after the conquest it was shown that they had been in possession of the jagir of Kadirpur certainly from the time of the Kalhoras. The jagir was therefore ranked as First Class and a sanad granted which secured to the Jagirdar and his lineal heirs male the whole of the deh of Kadirpur.

2. Mir Muhammad Khan wala Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan. This Jagirdar belongs to one of the four great Talpur families. Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan, his great grandfather, was in fact a brother of the ruler of Khairpur, Mir Rustam, and a half brother of Mir Ali Murad. The latter on attaining power deprived him of several large jagirs, but on the resumption of the country from Mir Ali Murad in 1852 the Jagirdar was confirmed in all the lands of which he was found in actual possession, with the usual condition that on his death one-third should be resumed and the remainder regranted hereditarily and free of assessment. His holdings were found afterwards to be much larger than had at first been estimated, and the grantable area was finally entered in his sanad at 81,897 bigahs. The land is in the Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin and Rohri Talukas, whilst he also possesses a small jagir at Vakro in the Jacobabad Taluka. The Jagirdar's residence is at Rohri.

3. Mir Mehar Hussein Khan wala Mir Muhammad Bakar Khan. This jagirdar is a second cousin of the last and his case is almost the same. His sanad secures him 13,300 bigahs in perpetuity in the Rohri Taluka.

The pattadars constitute a class of landed gentry which is peculiar to this district. The nature and origin of this form of alienation of revenue has been explained in Chapter 2 of the "A" Volume. The Pattadars were usually proteges of the Afghan rulers and therefore Afghans or Pathans themselves. Examples are: Khan Sahib Saifuldin Khan, Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan of Kot Sultan, and Khan Sahib Dur Muhammad walad Abdul Majid Barakzai of Garhi Yasin.

AGRICULTURE

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

CHAPTER V IN "A" VOLUME

The variations in the area for which statistics are available (table 7) are due to the results of survey operations. The "other" shown under "not available for cultivation" consists of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands, and saline tracts; (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *etc.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, parade and camping grounds, *etc.*; (3) lands set apart for public purposes, *etc.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, *musafir* khannas, *etc.*, and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general character of the district has already been described. Extensive patches of salt land known as *kalar* are frequently met with especially in the northern portion. The desert portion of the Rohri Division, the *Registan*, is very extensive and is covered with sandhills which are bold in outline and often fairly wooded. Cultivation there is precarious. The rest of the district is cultivated wherever water facilities exist for the purpose.

Shikarpur Division consists of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

Sukkur.—The eastern boundary of this Taluka is formed by the river and is covered with forests. It was formerly subject to repeated floods from the Indus, but is now sufficiently protected by the bunds. Irrigation is carried on both from the river Indus and Government canals, the chief ones of which are the Sind and the Sukkur. About 95 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow and the rest by lift.

Shikarpur consists of a narrow tract of land divisible into three horizontal zones, the upper of which is irrigated by the Begari canal; and the middle by the Choi canal and the lower by the Sind canal. About 90 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow. Large tracts to the west and north-west, including the Kot Sultan forests, are very imperfectly irrigated.

Garhi Yasin.—The northern portion, lying between Taluka Shikarpur and the Shikarpur-Garhi Khairo Road, is comparatively high and dry, but the central and southern parts are fertile. The taluka is watered by the Sind and the Sukkur canals. About 86 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The Rohri Division consists of the talukas of Rohri, Ghotki and Pano Akil.

Rohri.—The Nara divides this Taluka into "Sind" and the *Registan*. The Sind portion is cultivated from the Nara Supply Channel and a few small canals, while the *Registan* entirely depends for its cultivation on rain. About 74 per cent. of the area irrigated by canals is under flow.

Ghotki.—The Taluka consists of a narrow tract of country situated along the course of the Indus. The general level of the ground is low and the whole taluka is traversed by depressions caused by the vagaries

of the river. It is partly watered by the Government canals, Larieli, Maheero and Dengro. The kachas are irrigated direct by the river and produce luxuriant wheat crops. Eighty-three per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Pano Akel.—Part of this taluka is a waste. The remainder is akin to Ghotki Taluka. It is watered by the Koral and Janib canals. About 80 per cent. of cultivation is under flow.

Ubauro Division consists of Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro Talukas.

Mirpur Mathelo.—Much of the land is composed of sandhills and desert. The country in former years was traversed by the Bahawalpur and Raharki floods which came from Ubauro Taluka, but since they have been checked, the Mahi Wah system of canals has been constructed and irrigates the taluka. Sixty-one per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Ubauro, like Mirpur Mathelo, was formerly fertilised by the two floods, but is now under systematic canal irrigation. The principal canals are the Mahi, Dahar, Maham and Sehar. Only 35 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The soils of the three divisions do not differ from one another, since geologically the district is uniform. The main soils are :—

Kalrathi—Suitable for rice crops.

Desert—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Lathiari—Suitable for wheat, chickling vetch and jumbo.

Wariasi—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Paki—Suitable for all crops.

Juari.—Juari, the staple food crop of the District, is grown in every taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated. The names of the best known white sorts are *Alakh*, *Kodiri*, *Baghdur*, *Junpuri* and *Sawiro* and of the red *Ratul* and *Turi*. Juari is being slowly supplanted by rice. The figures in table 7 show that the area cultivated in 1921 was smaller than that of 1911.

Rice.—Rice is chiefly grown in Garhi Yasin Taluka, though the area under it is steadily increasing in the other two talukas of the Shikarpur division. In the other two divisions conditions are not favourable for its cultivation. White varieties only are grown in the district, the most common sorts being Sugdasi and Sathria.

Bajri.—Bajri is not so extensively grown as Juari and is not regarded as so valuable a crop, though its cultivation requires less water. It is largely cultivated in the sandy portions of Mirpur Taluka.

Sesame.—Sesame is grown in every taluka, but the area is inconsiderable.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown in every taluka either in lands submerged by the spill of the river or of a canal (*aulahi*), or on lands which have been given a flooding by wheel irrigation towards the end of the inundation (*hoari*).

Principal Crops. Maize

These methods are also supplemented by winter irrigation obtained by means of a wheel erected on a well (chahi irrigation), or on the river or lake (dihaki irrigation). White varieties only are grown known as Thori, Qaj and Kalmi.

Chickling Vetch is largely grown in Garhi Yasin, Shikarpur, Rohri and Ghotki Talukas. Elsewhere the area cultivated is small.

Gram is chiefly grown in the Shikarpur Division.

Rape and Jambho.—The area cultivated with Rape is not large in any taluka, but Jambho is grown to a considerable extent in Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Rohri and Mirpur.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco is small and is distributed in every taluka of the district.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ("A" Volume). They are cultivated in all talukas. European vegetables of various kinds are grown during the cold season in the Municipal and Local Fund gardens.

Fruit Trees.—Fruit gardens are chiefly found at Shikarpur and Rohri. Mangoes, pomegranates, limes, plantains, figs and apples are common in the gardens of these towns. The date palm flourishes at Rohri and Sukkur and along the banks of the river.

IRRIGATION

TABLES IX AND X

CHAPTER VI OF "A" VOLUME

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Irrigation department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the Sukkur district will be found in table X, and for a full account of these the "A" Volume may be consulted. Of the projects for improving the canals in the Rohri and Mirpur Divisions mentioned therein that in connection with the Mahi Wahi is the only one that has been taken in hand. A branch of the Begari, known as the Chol, was completed in 1916, taking off at the sixth mile and irrigating the middle portion of Shikarpur taluka. It is nearly twenty-six miles in length and was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,41,350.

The head works for a new irrigation system—the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme—designed to irrigate the Central two-thirds of Sind with a controlled, assured and perennial supply in place of the existing inundation supply depending on the vagaries of the river, are in course of construction three miles below Sukkur. These consist of (1) a barrage across the Indus, (2) seven Canal head regulators to feed the seven new Canals on both banks, and (3) two guide banks one on either side of and above the Barrage.

The Barrage proper comprises a masonry floor nearly a mile wide with its top at R. L. 176 which is lower than the average bed level of the river. It is founded on the sand of the river bed and protected by aprons of concrete blocks (each 10' x 5' x 3') and stone pitching and by curtains of steel sheet piling driven below the floor. On this floor, will be stout masonry piers 60' apart supporting side by side two separate masonry arched bridges. The down-stream bridge, which is at a lower level carries a roadway (16' wide) and foot-paths and will thus connect the towns of Sukkur and Rohri for all traffic uninterruptedly night and day. The upstream bridge will carry platforms for operating by means of electrically driven machinery the steel gates of the Barrage. These gates each weigh about 50 tons. The gates when in use will head up water to about 18' 6" above the floor level. This depth will correspond to a reading on Sukkur gauge of 10 feet and will permit of the new Canals flowing with Full Supply. When the river rises above that reading, no heading up will be necessary and the gates could be raised clear of the water in the river thus presenting no obstruction to the river in flood.

The Canal head regulators consist of 51 openings of 25' spans for all the seven Canals taking off above the Barrage.

The Guide banks extend two to three miles upstream of the Barrage and are designed to conserve the present regular channel of the river and also to contain the highest estimated floods.

The cost of all the above works is estimated at about 6 crores.

The seven new Canals three on the right bank and four on the left bank will command about 8 million acres of land 75 per cent. of which will be cultivated annually when the system *fully* develops yielding crops of the aggregate value of 43 crores of rupees. The total discharge of these Canals will be about 46,000 cusecs and their length including branches and distributaries will be over 5,000 miles. The three Canals on the right bank, namely (1) North Western Perennial Canal, (2) Central Rice Canal, and (3) the South-East Perennial now designated the Dadu Canal will cost about 6.2 crores of rupees.

The four Canals on the left Bank (1) Eastern Nara, (2) Khairpur Feeder East, (3) Rohri Canal, (4) Khairpur Feeder West, will cost about 6.3 crores.

The two Khairpur Feeders are solely for irrigation in the Khairpur State and are being constructed at the cost of the British Government since the New Rohri Canal would cut off the present sources of inundation supply to the main Canals of that State.

ECONOMIC

TABLES XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF "A" VOLUME

There is nothing to add, on this subject, to what has been said in the "A" Volume. The wages of labour are for the most part the same as in the adjoining Districts. Food grains are on the average as cheap as in other Districts, and the price of wheat and rice is as low as it is anywhere else in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER VIII OF "A" VOLUME

Statistics of the trade of the district do not exist. The Railway returns are not compiled with reference to the revenue divisions of the country and traffic by road and the river is not registered at all except in a limited degree in Municipal towns. But something may be learned of the movements of the principal commodities from both classes of returns. Sukkur situated on the Indus and at the junction of railways from four directions gathers up the trade of the country in a measure to which no other town in Sind except Karachi furnishes a parallel, and the railway returns show that wheat preponderates over every other commodity in its transactions. In the year 1921-22 no less than 357,891 maunds of this grain were despatched from Sukkur. Of this amount 192,515 maunds were imported by Railway. The great bulk of the crop comes into the town either by the river or by road. Of that which comes by the former route it is impossible to say how much comes from outside Sind, *i.e.*, from Bahawalpur and the Punjab. In regard to the road-borne traffic it must be remembered that Sukkur is the natural market for Upper Sind, and that most of the wheat grown in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts finds its way to Sukkur where the Karachi wheat firms have their agencies. Timber is also exported from Sukkur. No imports by rail are recorded. Here again the bulk comes in by river, *deodar* being floated down in large quantities from the Punjab. A considerable quantity is required in Sukkur itself for boat building. The imports and exports of other commodities more or less balance one another, and sugar, the imports and exports of which for the same year were respectively 298,206 and 112,950 tons. The differences represent the local consumption. The import of cotton is also in excess of the export. It will thus be seen that wheat is the mainstay of the Sukkur trade, and that so long as river and road transport can compete with the railway, the greater part of the wheat crop of the surrounding country must pass through the town.

The trade of Shikarpur, once much more important than that of Sukkur, has dwindled away. A very few camel caravans, bringing dried fruits, pass through the town. The local grain is despatched by rail, principally rice, of which 10,763 tons were sent away in the year 1915-16 and other grains to the extent of 36,952 tons. How much of this goes up to the Punjab, or down to Karachi, or disperses itself through Sind, is not recorded. To this day however Shikarpur keeps a hold on its old trade in silks and precious stones, especially the latter. No good reason can be assigned for this, except perhaps that the men who best understand the business are to be found in the town. It is certain that pearls from the Persian Gulf, rubies from Burma and other gems of all kinds are sold at Shikarpur and that their reputation for quality and cheapness is not undeserved.

Little need be added here about the industries of the district beyond what has already been said in Chapter 8 of the "A" Volume. There is a large up-to-date flour mill at

Industries.

Shikarpur, known as the Century Flour Mills. There are 33 other factories in the district, the bulk of which are engaged in rice husking. Oil pressing is carried on extensively at Garhi Yasin and at Begarji near Sukkur. There is a silk factory at Rohri.

A large Military Dairy was established at Ruk in 1910 for the purpose of supplying the Quetta garrison. It is divided into two parts, and comprises in all 1,335 acres. The dairy has now been closed but the farm is still being maintained.

The communications of the district are good. The railway traverses it from Reti at one end to Madeji at the other, crossing the Indus from Rohri to Sukkur by the Lansdowne Bridge. The line from Ruk northwards passes through Shikarpur. The railway, the bridge and the navigation of the Indus have all been dealt with in the "A" Volume.

The following are the principal main roads :—

- (1) Trunk road on the left bank of the river Indus from Karachi to Multan, which enters the district at Pir Sahro, a village near the north-west boundary of the Rohri Taluka, situated at a distance of about four miles from Rohri.
- (2) Another trunk road from Karachi to Multan on the right bank of the Indus, entering the district at Madeji at a distance of 26 miles from Sukkur, on the southern boundary of Garhi Yasin Taluka.
- (3) Trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur which enters the district at the Begari Canal two and half miles north of Humayun village in Shikarpur Taluka.

The following are the stages on the first road :—

Stage	Distance	Character of Road	Remarks
	Miles		
From Pir Sahro to Rohri.		....	Pir Sahro a small village possessing no convenience.
Rohri	4	....	Rohri, headquarters of Rohri Taluka, on the Indus contains a District Bungalow, Munshikhana, Camping ground and sweet wells. The ruins of Aror lie three miles from the road to the east of Rohri.
Kasimpur	10	Crosses the Nara Supply Channel by a masonry bridge.	A small village on the Jambhakh. Contains a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Kasimpur, Band from which Sangi Railway Station is two miles distant.

Stage	Distance	Character of Road	Remarks
	Miles		
Pano Akil ..	8½		Headquarter town of Pano Akil Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow and sweet wells. Is near the Railway Station.
Dadho ..	5		A small village about a mile west of Mahesar Railway station. Possesses a Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Mahesar Canal and a mile further along the canal upstream is a Public Works Department Bungalow.
Ghotki ..	11½	There are bridges over the canals that cross the road, but none over the Dhoros. The road is in parts sandy and heavy.	Headquarters of Ghotki Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow, Public Works Department Bungalow, and Musafirkhana, sweet wells, and a spacious and shady camping ground. Situated about half a mile north of the road. Has a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Luni Canal.
Sarhad ..	7½		Headquarter town of Ubauro Taluka, containing a District Bungalow, Musafirkhana and Camping ground.
Ubauro ..	20		A small village on the Sohar Canal. Two miles above this village along the Canal is a Public Works Department Bungalow.
Kaura Shahid ..	6½		

From Kaura Shahid the road runs for about two miles eastwards in British territory and then enters the Bahawalpur State.

Branch roads run from Sarhad to Mirpur Mathelo (8 miles); and from Ubauro to Khairpur Dabarki Railway station (9 miles) and onwards to Reft (12 miles). The ruins of Vijayot lie about two miles to the south of Reft Railway station.

The trunk road on the right bank of the river passes through unimportant villages between Madej and Sukkur. At Sukkur it crosses the river and joins the trunk road on the left bank.

The trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur passes the villages of Humayun and Kot Sultan and reaches Shikarpur (15½ miles). From Shikarpur it proceeds *via* Lakhi to Sukkur (24 miles).

Another important road from Shikarpur goes south-west to Garhi Yasin (8 miles) then to Drakhan (10 miles) and then to Ratodero in Larkana District (6 miles). Other roads from Shikarpur go west to Garhi Khair, north-west to Jagan and to Jacobabad Taluka, north-east to the Begari Canal and to Thul Taluka, and east to Khanpur.

All the more important villages of the districts are connected by roads. Outside the large towns the roads are all unmetalled.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus at different places
in the Rohri, Pano Akil, Ghotki and Ubauro-
Talukas.

The control of the ferries has been transferred to the local bodies concerned with effect from 1st August 1925.

REVENUE

TABLES XIV, XV, XVII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B

CHAPTER IX OF "A" VOLUME

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka. They call for no comment, as the settlements are all normal ones. The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the "A" Volume and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the fresh water fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the "A" Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

The district prison was previously at Shikarpur. This building is a somewhat picturesque structure, one account of its origin being that it was a fort built by the Afghans before Shikarpur came into the possession of the Talpurs. The walls were constructed on a curious plan and consisted of two slanting tiers of kacha bricks with a basement of about eight feet and the intervening space packed with loose sand. It was modified to suit the purpose of a prison in 1847 at a cost of some Rs. 10,000, but the chief characteristics of the original building have remained, though in the course of some extensions carried out in 1864, the south wall of the fort was broken down and thrown further back. As a District prison it became too small and was reported to be unhealthy. It was therefore closed when the new prison at Sukkur was ready. It was opened again in 1910 as a special prison for the reception of persons sentenced to not more than six months' imprisonment in the Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana districts. An excellent garden is attached to it.

This prison was reduced to the status of a Third Class Subalternary Jail in May 1922. It has again been raised to the status of a Special Prison in June 1925.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

TABLES XXVII A AND B

The District Local Board is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members. The former include three Assistant and Deputy Collectors of the Sukkur District and Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals. The elected members consist of 19 from Muhammadian and 5 from General constituency. President of the District Local Board was elected by the District Local Board Members. The composition of the Taluka Local Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Local Board	Nominated Members	Elected Members from Muhammadian Constituency	Elected Members from General Constituency	Total
Sukkur ..	4	8	4	16
Shikarpur ..	4	10	2	16
Gachi Yasin ..	4	6	3	13
Rohri ..	8	4	4	16
	(Includes 4 nominated under section 18 (3) of the Local Board Act.)			
Faroo Akil ..	4	9	3	16
Ghotki ..	4	9	3	16
Mirpur Mathelo ..	4	9	3	16
Ubauro ..	4	9	3	16
	36	67	23	123

The President of the Taluka Local Boards is elected by each Taluka Local Board.

The District Local Board as well as each Taluka Local Board have appointed a standing committee to conduct the business of the Local Board.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains roads, dispensaries, Veterinary Dispensaries, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, wells, tanks, schools, etc.

The Board contributed in the year 1925-26 to the following Institutions in which the District has some interest :—

	Rs.	a.
Contributions towards Educational Institutions ..	7,500	0
Belgaum Vaccine Institute ..	795	0
Grant to three Municipal Dispensaries ..	1,500	0
Civil Hospital, Nurang Association ..	916	8
Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi ..	250	0
Leprosy Relief Fund ..	1,000	0
Mission Hospital, Sukkur ..	250	0
Daharki Private Dispensary ..	250	0
Jacobabad Horse Show ..	1,000	0
Sanitary Committees ..	3,156	0

The Board maintains one stallion for the purpose of improving the breed of horses. No donkey or stallion was maintained by the Government Army Remount Department, in addition to the horse maintained by the District Local Board, Sukkur.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind is sketched in chapter XI of the 'A' Volume. Of the towns now in the Sukkur District, seven had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, i.e., Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Garhi Yasin, Ghotki, Ubauro and Khairpur Daharki. Under the new Act Shikarpur and Sukkur became "City Municipalities," while Khairpur Daharki ceased to be a Municipality. In 1884 the privilege was taken away from Ubauro owing to the smallness of the town. Notified areas have been established at Ubauro, Daharki, Mirpur and Kot Sultan.

Sukkur, population 42,759. The elective principle was introduced into this Municipality in 1884 and 32 of the 40 councillors are now (1926) elected, the rest being nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. The President has for some years been a non-official member. The income and expenditure of this and the other Municipalities in the District are given for the last twenty-six years in table XXVIII. The average income in Sukkur in 1921 has been Rs. 3,99,827 and the average expenditure Rs. 3,44,276.

A fruitful source of revenue is Bandar Fees which bring in about Rs. 33,426 a year. These are levied on goods landed or shipped at the wharf on the river from the Sukkur Canal Regulator bridge to No. 1 Municipal Pillar. The general rate is three pies a maund on the goods coming in and one pie on goods going out. Rents of lands and buildings, house tax and market and slaughter house fees are other considerable sources of revenue. The heaviest single item of expenditure is education and the next is conservancy. The water works involve the Municipality in heavy expenditure. They are described in the account of Sukkur below. The other expenses are cost of administration, collection of revenue, drainage, repair and lighting of roads (electricity), maintenance of dispensaries, dak bungalows and serais, markets, slaughter houses, gardens and roadside trees, assistance to libraries, interest on loans, etc.

The Municipal area was surveyed in 1875-76 by Colonel G. A. Laughton under Bombay Act IV of 1868. The expenditure on the survey and settlement of claims, amounting to Rs. 40,183, was paid by the Municipality, in consideration of which Government transferred to it all unoccupied building sites within the city and its environs, reserving the right to resume any land that might afterwards be required for military or other purposes. The town was resurveyed in 1921 at Government expense and maintenance work is now being done under the Superintendence of the city survey office.

Shikarpur, population 55,503. In this Municipality two-thirds of the four-fifths councillors have been elected. The Assistant Collector of

Shikarpur used up to 1916 to be nominated to the Presidency. Since then the Municipality has elected its own president. The gross revenue realised from octroi duties in Shikarpur is larger than in Sukkur and constitutes nearly half of its whole income. Shikarpur also raises a large revenue from conservancy rates which has no equivalent in Sukkur, where there is no Haldeere cess. On the other hand the cost of administration is less in Shikarpur than what it is in Sukkur. Hence the former is able to spend half as much again on conservancy. Other sources of revenue are a wheel tax, tolls on ferries, pounds, rent and sale of lands, fees of markets and slaughter houses and stall rents. On the expenditure side the principal heads, besides those mentioned above are lighting, water supply, drainage, markets and slaughter houses, dak bungalows and serais (about Rs. 1,000 a year are expended on these) gardens and road side trees, buildings, roads and education, towards which Government contributes one-third of the total amount spent.

In the remaining 3 municipalities of Rohri, Ghotki and Garhi Yasin elective franchise has been introduced. At present (1926) the number of Councillors in each municipality is as under :—

			Elected	Nominated	Total
Rohri	..	..	20	5	25
Ghotki	..	..	12	3	15
Garhi Yasin	..	..	16	4	20

The population of these municipalities at the census of 1921 was as under :—

Rohri	..	..	..	11,378
Ghotki	..	..	..	3,536
Garhi Yasin	..	..	..	6,375

Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. The principal source of revenue in all is Octroi dues. They also recover something from a tax on vehicles and animals, a conservancy cess, pounds, market fees, etc. The revenue is expended on conservancy buildings, roads, lighting, etc. and on schools (Government paying $\frac{1}{2}$) and dispensaries. In Rohri there is an Anglo-Vernacular School. The three municipalities make contributions to the Local Funds for the services of Vaccinators and receive contributions from them for educational and Medical purposes.

EDUCATION

TABLES A, B, C AND D

CHAPTER XII OF "A" VOLUME

Educational Institutions recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public and others as private. The primary schools known as indigenous schools are those which do not necessarily follow the course of studies prescribed for the primary schools. Such schools, however, submit to inspection and get a small annual grant which does not ordinarily exceed Rs. 4 per boy and Rs. 6 per girl on the average daily attendance of the school, if the school satisfies certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local board and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible, to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by his subordinates who will in future be designated as Government. Inspecting officers and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year in the case of secondary and special schools.

The control of primary education has been transferred to district local boards and to some of the municipalities which have been declared to be local authorities according to Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. The grant to a district local board in any year is not less than the grant on account of primary education fixed by Government at the time the Act was brought into force, plus two-thirds of the difference between the total approved recurring expenditure on primary education in the given year and the actual recurring expenditure on which the fixed grant was based. In the case of municipalities which are local authorities the grant in any year is half the total expenditure on primary education in that year.

After the transfer of control of primary education, every local authority has to appoint a school board which is responsible for the management of and control of all primary schools maintained by the local authority and if the local authority is a district local board of primary schools of such municipalities within the district which are not local authorities. The District Local Board, Sukkur, has taken over control from 1st July 1926, and four municipalities out of five in the district, viz., Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri and Garhiyasin, have been declared to be local authorities. Ghotki Municipality has transferred the control of the schools to the district local board. Table B shows the development of the institutions imparting primary education during the last 20 years.

There are 190 local board schools in the district and all of them are boys' schools with 8,488 pupils (8,381 boys and 107 girls). About 41 per cent. of the number of pupils are Mahomedans and 59 per cent. children of cess payers. Education in these schools is free.

Of the 28 municipal schools 18 are boys' day schools and 10 girls. The tuition in municipal schools is identical with that given in local board schools teaching up to Standard VII. There are 2,367 and 1,629 girls in all the schools. Of them 72 per cent. are Hindus and 22 per cent. Mussalmans. Besides these schools there are 3 night schools and 2 special schools, one teaching Sanskrit and the other Arabic. All these 4 schools belong to Shikarpur Municipality. All the municipalities give free education and charge no fees.

There are 149 aided schools with 7,612 pupils in the district. Of these 4 are primary with 633 pupils and 145 schools with 6,980 pupils indigenous schools.

The indigenous schools consist of Mulla schools and Ojha schools. Mulla schools are owned by the Mullas and are held mostly in mosques or in the private house of the Mullas. There are 113 such schools with 3,661 pupils. With few exceptions these schools are attended by Mahomedans only.

They are inspected by a Special Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla schools and receive grant from Government if conducted on approved lines. There are 32 Ojha schools with 3,319 pupils. Most of them are in municipal areas.

The course of secondary education comprises of 7 standards, of which the first 3 are known as Middle school course, and the last 3, i.e., IV to VII as High school course. After the completion of the High school course the students can appear at the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University or the Departmental School Final Examination.

The number of these schools in the district on 1st April 1926 was 6. Of these 3, i.e., G. L. School, Sukkur, Mules School, Sukkur, and Middle School, Rohri, belong to municipalities and the remaining 3, i.e., Dev Samaj School, Sukkur, Gurumanak Academy, Garhiyasin, and Dayanand Arya Vidyalaya, Ghotki, are the result of a private enterprise. Education up to Standard V is imparted in these schools and 672 pupils take educational advantage in them. Besides, English classes have been attached to Ubauro Vernacular School where boys of Standard V, VI and VII vernacular are given tuition in first 3 standards of Middle school course and these classes are attended by 26 boys. All the above-mentioned schools are boys' schools. Three more Middle schools have sprung up during this year and have been duly recognized. Of these 2, i.e., Pitam Dharan Sabha School, Shikarpur, and Brown Anglo-Vernacular School, Panmakil, are boys' schools attended by 157 pupils and one Inshverhai School at Shikarpur is intended for the girls only. All these schools are managed by private bodies. In addition to these there are two more schools, one known as N. W. Ry. Punjabi School and the other Sir Shabpurji Parsi School. The former is mostly attended by the children of Punjabi Railway employees and the latter by the Parsi children. Both these schools follow a special course of studies suitable to the two respective communities.

There are 4 High schools in the district, 2 of which, one at

Sukkur and the other at Rohri belong to the
 High Schools. Municipalities and 2 at Shikarpur, one being a
 Government school and the other a private one. The school at Sukkur
 was originally a Middle school and is said to have existed before 1859.
 It is located in the Minaret Road. It had 323 pupils during the year
 1925-26. The teaching staff consisted of a Headmaster, 23 Assistants
 and a Gymnastic and a Drawing teacher. The expenditure of the
 school during 1925-26 was 24,196 of which Government contributed
 Rs. 9,312 and the rest was met from fees realised and the municipal
 funds. The rates of fees charged in the school are Rs. 1-8-0 for the first
 3 standards and Rs. 2-8-0 for Standard IV and V and Rs. 3-8-0 for
 Standard VI and VII.

The Rohri Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School and a private Academy
 were amalgamated in 1925 and brought under the management of the
 municipality. The institution was however divided into High and Middle
 school. High school was located in the municipal building and the Middle
 school in a private house. The High school had 146 pupils on roll during
 the year 1925-26. The teaching staff consisted of a Headmaster, 6 Asst-
 ants, a Gymnastic and a Drawing teacher. The expenditure of the school
 during 1925-26 was 12,015 of which Government contributed Rs. 3,715.

The Shikarpur High School was started in 1873 near the Municipal
 office, but the accommodation proving insufficient, the school was removed
 to the new building erected in compound on the old Military Ground near
 Railway Station in 1886. In 1913 additional land on the same site
 was acquired for quarters for the Headmaster and for a boarding house.
 The cost of the original building was Rs. 33,829 and was paid by Govern-
 ment. The boarding house consists of 2 blocks, each containing
 15 rooms and accommodation for 60 boarders and was built at a cost of
 16,900 of which Rs. 10,225 were subscribed privately and the rest was
 paid by Government. The school building consists of an examination
 hall, a headmaster's office, a library, a science hall, 10 class rooms, a
 master's room and a record room. The class rooms provide accommoda-
 tion for 385 pupils. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster,
 11 assistants and a gymnastic instructor. The expenditure on salaries,
 contingencies, etc., in 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 25,336 of which Rs. 11,000
 were met from fees which are charged at the following rates. Rupees 2-8-0
 a month for the first 3 standards, and Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem for Standard
 IV and V and Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem for Standards VI and VII and the
 balance was paid by Government. The number of boys on roll on 1st
 April 1926 was 277. Of these 185 were Hindus and 92 Mussalmans.

The Shikarpur Academy :—The School formerly was a Middle school
 known as the Hopeful Academy but in 1915 it was converted into a
 High school and named "Shikarpur Academy." The new building which
 was opened in the same year is a spacious one and consists of a central
 hall with gallery, 2 class rooms, a drawing hall, a laboratory down
 stairs, and 6 class rooms upstairs. Mr. Wadhwanal Verhawal who
 started the school in 1900 is the manager of the school which is managed
 by a body known as "Shikarpur Education Society." There were 389

pupils on the rolls during 1925-26. The school receives an annual grant of Rs. 4,339 from Government and Rs. 800 from Municipality. The expenditure during the year 1925-26 was 14,575 and fees realised were Rs. 8,736. The rates of fees charged were two-thirds of the Government rates. The teaching staff consists of a manager, a headmaster, 12 assistants, a gymnastic instructor. There is a Sindhi branch teaching up to Standard IV working as a feeder to the school started in 1906.

Literate

Taluka				Males	Females
1.	Gachi Yasin	..	..	1,949	65
2.	Ghotla	..	..	943	59
3.	Mirpur Mathelo	..	..	1,368	60
4.	Pano Akil	..	..	533	40
5.	Rohri	..	..	4,141	528
6.	Shikarpur	..	..	7,410	553
7.	Sukkar	..	..	9,307	877
8.	Uhamro	..	..	1,328	130
Total				26,919	2,372

Literate in Sukkur District

				Males	Females
Hindus	..	..	..	21,300	1,545
Muslimans	..	..	..	5,028	613
Others	..	..	..	491	214
Total (all religions)				26,919	2,372

Small boarding houses for the convenience of Muhammadan boys are attached to the schools at Madeji, Manghanwari and Mirpur. In local board schools, 75 scholarships (50 of the value of Rs. 3 each and 25 of the value of Rs. 2 each) are awarded every year to Muhammadan pupils. Books, slates, etc., worth Rs. 1,050 are also being distributed among poor and deserving Muhammadan pupils. The amount thus spent is being recovered from Government.

The Victoria-Jubilee Technical School at Sukkur was started in 1894 and is under the management of a board with the Collector as President. It stands on the Minaret road near the Municipal High School and was constructed out of provincial, Local Board, and private funds. The total cost was Rs. 16,039 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,929. There are three class rooms, two store rooms, an office room, a show room, and three workshops, and there is provision for the training of 75 students. The subjects taught are carpentry, smithery, turnery and drawing. Elementary instruction in reading, writing and Arithmetic is also given. In March 1921-22 there were 58 students on the rolls of the school, of whom 38 were the sons of artizans and 20 of zamindars and others. The expenditure in 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 10,661 of which Rs. 2,317 were contributed by Government, Rs. 6,335 paid by the various Municipalities and Local Boards, and the rest from interest on investments and other sources. No fees are charged and in some cases scholarships are awarded to the pupils.

The institution owes its origin to a desire on the part of the Muhammadans of Sukkur to promote the cause of education amongst their coreligionists. A board was formed in 1896 with the Collector as president to found a madrasah. The funds collected were however not sufficient for the purpose: so in 1911 the building of a boarding house was taken in hand. One storey was constructed in that year at a cost of Rs. 17,236, and an upper storey was added in 1914 at a further cost of Rs. 6,759. The building stands in the Minaret road opposite to the High School, and has accommodation for over 50 boys. The boys attend either the High School or a vernacular school in the town. The average annual expenditure is Rs. 5,000.

There is a branch of the Church of England Zenana Mission Society at Sukkur, and it makes provision for elementary instruction.

There are seven newspapers published in the district of which the *Sindh the Alhaz* and the *Sind* zamindar are the most important. The *Sindh* is published in Sindhi and the *Alhaz* and *Sind* Zamindar are bilingual. Their circulation is not very extensive. There are fourteen printing presses; seven at Sukkur and seven at Shikarpur.

There is a station library at Sukkur of uncertain origin: it is said to have been in existence for sixty years. It is supported by subscriptions and a Municipal grant and is housed in a large room of the Municipal Town Hall. There is no separate reading room. It is open to every class of the community and contains about five thousand books. There are two libraries at Shikarpur, one at Rohri and one at Gachi Yasin. The Narayan Jagannath Library at Shikarpur has been in existence since 1873 at first under the name of the Friends' Society Reading Room and afterwards as the Narayan Jagannath Library to perpetuate the memory of a Deputy Educational Inspector who had taken a great interest in it. The building

which it still occupies on the road leading to the railway station was erected in 1876 by subscriptions with aid from the Municipality and the Local Board. It contains about 1,100 Volumes. The other three libraries are small and of no importance.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXI AND XXXII

CHAPTER XII OF "A" VOLUME

Sukkur Civil Hospital.—This hospital was opened in 1880, and consists of a series of single storied buildings on the hill to the north of the town overlooking the railway. It is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, and besides the usual staff, there is a nursing staff under the control of a special committee. There are 15 wards with 89 beds, and separate accommodation is provided for Europeans. The number of patients treated during the year 1921 was 1,114 in-door and 8,955 out-door. The cost of maintenance for the same year was approximately Rs. 26,674 towards which contributions were made by the Municipality and by the North-Western Railway.

A civil hospital was in existence at Shikarpur from the early days of British rule until 1909, when it was transferred to the new district of Larkana.

There are sixteen dispensaries in the district. Five are maintained by the local board, six are maintained by the Municipalities, two being at Shikarpur, three at Sukkur and one at Rohri respectively. Three are maintained by the railway. There are two female dispensaries at Sukkur, one the "Alexandra Female Hospital" which is under the control of the local branch of the Church Zenana Mission Society and the other a municipal dispensary.

Lady Dufferin Hospital.—A hospital known as the Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital was opened at Shikarpur in 1893. It contains three wards one of which is reserved for Europeans. It is in charge of a lady Doctor with two assistant surgeons and matron under her. The number of patients treated during the year 1920 was 28,857. The average annual expenditure on staff costs Rs. 11,064. Proposal to build a new Hospital is under consideration.

Thanks to the munificence of a Seth of the town, Seth Hirmand, an eye hospital is opened annually at Shikarpur for two or three months in the cold weather, and is attended by hundreds of patients. The Seth is now dead. The trustees of the Estate Seth Kishindas and Tikamdas now arrange the affair.

A Veterinary dispensary was established at Shikarpur in 1893. Another Veterinary dispensary was established at Sukkur on 20th October 1918. They are maintained by the district local board with support from the Municipality and from Government. They are in charge of a Veterinary Graduate. In 1921, 48 in-patients and 2,281 out-patients were treated at Shikarpur dispensary. At Sukkur the number of in-patients was 60 and out-patients 1,150.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF "A" VOLUME.

The District has eight talukas as shown below :—

Taluka	Headquarters	Number of Talukas	Number of Villages	Latitude	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual liquid harvest
Chavara	Chavara	12	95	27°42' and 28°26' North Latitude ; 89°36' and 70°14' East Longitude.	463	26,653	112,039
Mirpur Mathabo	Mirpur	12	90	27°10' and 28°48' North Latitude ; 89°13' and 70°10' East Longitude.	1,603	28,067	122,628
Pano Akh	Pano Akh	12	94	27°50' and 28°52' North Latitude ; 89°53' and 69°13' East Longitude.	304	41,226	127,008
Chavali	Chavali	14	90	27°40' and 28°11' North Latitude ; 69°15' and 69°26' East Longitude.	349	61,064	172,026
Rohri	Rohri	11	80	27°6' and 27°35' North Latitude ; 68°33' and 69°48' East Longitude.	1,024	72,210	117,362
Sakhar	Sakhar	14	63	27°41' and 27°50' North Latitude ; 68°36' and 69°2' East Longitude.	274	68,856	17,370
Shikarpur	Shikarpur	17	93	27°55' and 28°10' North Latitude ; 68°25' and 69°30' East Longitude.	489	113,070	221,400
Gachi Yasu	Gachi Yasu	10	98	27°42' and 28°27' North Latitude ; 68°15' and 68°46' East Longitude.	403	62,534	922,227
					5,030	310,262	

The district forms part of the old Shikarpur district created by Sir Charles Napier after the conquest. In 1831 the greater part of the territory resumed from Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur was added to it, i.e., the Shahbela, Chajc, Saidabad, Ubauro and Mirpur Parganas, and the Aler, Bukkur and Bamberki talukas. The headquarters were at Shikarpur and remained there till 1883 when they were removed to Sukkur. In 1901 the Larkana and Mehar divisions comprising the Larkana, Rastodero, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Warah and Kahar talukas were separated to form part of the new district of Larkana and the designation of the Shikarpur district was at the same time changed to that of Sukkur district. In 1904 the mahal of Pano Akil was converted into a Taluka. Upto 1909 the Taluka of Garhi Yasin was known as that of Naushahro Abro, a village of no importance. The change of nomenclature was made in view of the fact that the Taluka headquarters were situated in the Municipal town of Garhi Yasin. The district is now divided into three divisions, the Shikarpur division comprising Shikarpur, Sukkur and Garhi Yasin talukas, the Rohri division comprising Rohri, Pano Akil and Ghotki talukas and the Ubauro division comprising the Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro talukas. Each is administered by an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Khairpur State.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The ruins of the ancient Hindu town of Aror, or Aler, lie about five miles to the south-east of Rohri, near the Eastern Nara Supply Channel. At the time of the conquest of Sind by the Arabs under Muhammad Kasim in A.D. 711 Aror was the capital of Sind and the residence of King Dahar. The Arabs made their capital at Mansurah and Aror continued for more than two centuries as a Hindu town. It then disappeared. The legend of King Dahn Rai of Brahmanabad has been pressed into service to account for its fate, but there is little doubt that it gradually declined when the Indus ceased to flow past it about the middle of the eight century. The name is written Al-Rur by some of the Arab geographers, and if the conjecture is right that the Al was the Arabic article and the name of the town was Rur, then it seems probable that the inhabitants removed to a new site at the new course of the river and carried the name with them which survives as Rohri. Some water no doubt remained for a long time in the old river bed and some habitations on its banks, since there are ruins of a mosque attributed to Alamgir (Aurangzeb), as well as the tombs of two Saiyids, Shakar Ganj Shah and Khatal-ud-din Shah, the former of whom is said to have been a contemporary and friend of Lal Shahbaz whose tomb is at Sehwan. There is an annual fair in his honour. The ruins occupy hilly ground over-looking the old bed of the river which is still quite traceable. Hindu bricks of the very large kind are found and after rain coins have been unearthed. They are barely recognisable as such and little appears to have been made of them. The road from Rohri passes over a bridge which was at one time assumed to be much older than it probably is. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey supposes that it may have been built about the same time as Alamgir's mosque. Two large stones, one of which bore a Persian inscription were found in what appeared to be the bed of the river by Mr. B. B. Eastwick ("Allote and Rohri," *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, April 1843) which excited some interest; but it seems doubtful whether anything of the inscription has been deciphered correctly, except that Mir Muhammad Masum (who is mentioned in the account of Sukkur) ordered it to be cut in the year A.H. 1002. Besides the Shakarganj fair there is a fair held annually in September in honour of Kalka Mata, and attended by Hindus. Nothing is known of its origin.

Garhi Yasin, situated in 27° 54' North Latitude and 68° 33' East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Taluka of the same name. It is a Municipal town and had a population of 5,375 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtarkar's Office, a Police Station, district bungalow, Musafirkhana, School, Post Office and Dispensary. It is eight miles south-west of Shikarpur and carriages ply between the two places. The pressing of oil is carried on on an extensive scale in the town.

Ghotki, situated in 28° 1' North Latitude and 69° 21' East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Ghotki Taluka, is a Municipal town and had a population of 3,536 at the

census of 1931. It is on the trunk road running from Rohri to Multan, has a station on the North-Western Railway, and contains a Mukhtiar-kar's Office, District and Public Works Department bungalows, Dispensary, School, Post Office, Police Station and Masafirkhana. It was founded about 1747 by Pir Musan Shah whose Masjid is the most conspicuous building of the place. It is constructed of burnt bricks and is quadrangular in shape, being 113 feet long by 65 feet broad, with an extensive courtyard in front and is surmounted by a cupola covered with glazed tiles. The interior is decorated with carved and painted wood work. This Masjid is one of the largest in Sind. Brass work, consisting of pipe bowls, boxes, rose water sprinklers, is a speciality of Ghotki. Wood carving and staining are also carried on here. Seven miles to the south-west lie the ruins of Mathelo, a fort and town said to have been founded by a Rajput named Amur about 1,400 years ago.

About two and a half miles from Rohri are the ruins of an ancient town known by this name. There is nothing to add to the description of it by Captain Kirky (quoted in the old Gazetteer) who visited the spot in 1855 and wrote as follows:—

"In excavating the great Nara Canal we occasionally came upon detached masses of brickwork, and at length, at a depth of about 10 feet below the surface of the ground, the foundations of a very large number of houses were laid bare. These foundations consisted of stone or of mingled stone and brick work and resembled those to be seen in the ruins of the city of Aror at the present day. Among these ruins were found a number of articles made of brick clay such as drinking cups, a Khinja, some water spouts and a large number of children's toys. It appears that the town was built on the extremity of a rocky hill, and that it has been gradually covered by the mud held in suspension by the flood waters of the Indus which even now flow over the spot. Indeed its burial ground which according to the common custom in this part of Sind, was high up upon the rocky hills, is still uncovered. Hakrah was the name of the lost river (see "A" Volume, page 3) and it is interesting to find it clinging to a town which was perhaps lost about the same time."

Khairpur (or Khairpur Mirs) founded about A.D. 1787 by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur (see "A" Volume, page 117) has been ever since the official capital of the State. The following is the description of it given in the old Gazetteer forty years ago in the words of an account nearly forty years older, "Khairpur, the capital town of the territory belonging to His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, Latitude 27° 31' North and Longitude 68° 45' East is seated on the Mirwah canal and situated about fifteen miles east of the river Indus. It is distant about 17 miles south from Rohri, the main road from which town to Hyderabad runs through Khairpur. The town which is irregularly built, consists of a large collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better description. It is very filthy and owing to the excessive heat of the place and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, is decidedly

unhealthy. The place covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situated in the midst of the bazars, and presents little worthy of notice." After what has been written about the recent progress of the Khairpur State in the "A" Volume it is scarcely necessary to say here that the above description is interesting chiefly by way of contrast. Apart from the effects of sanitation and good roads much has been done to beautify the capital of the State within the last twenty years, and it contains several buildings which are worthy of notice. The most conspicuous is the Faiz Mahal, a magnificent guest house situated in spacious grounds. There are also the high school with a boarding house attached, the Industrial school, the Giles Carpet Factory, a Hospital, Veterinary Dispensary and a new female hospital known as the Lady Willington Female Hospital. The lines of the Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps are very extensive. The trade of the town is however unimportant though it has some reputation for its dyeing works. The population at the census on 1921 was 15,740.

Though Khairpur is the official capital of the Khairpur State, the chiefs, who have clung to their simple Baluchi habits and their dislike to sleeping in any building more substantial than a landhi, have generally preferred to make their residence at Kot Diji about fifteen miles south of it. This small town is not a place of interest, except for the fort from which it takes its name. It consists of a number of separate fortified heights, connected by a loop-holed curtain, and was no doubt regarded at one time as a place of great strength; but it has long been abandoned as a fortress and it is now utilized as the Central State Prison. The heights on which it stands are a spur of the Rohri range of hills which break up here and expand considerably at their southern extremity.

Mirpur Mathelo, lying in 28° 1' North Latitude and 69° 35' East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Taluka of the same name and is a small town which had a population of 1,642 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, district bungalow, Police Lines and Musafirkhana. It has a Railway Station. It is believed to have been founded by Mir Musu Khan Talpur about A.D. 1739. Apart from its position as the headquarters of a taluka, the place is of no importance.

Pano Akil situated in 27° 51' North Latitude and 69° 9' East Longitude is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name and had a population of 1,089 at the census of 1921. It has a Railway Station and contains the Mukhtiar's Office, a bungalow, school and Police Lines.

Pir-jo-Goth twelve miles south of Rohri is situated in the Kingri Tapa of the Rohri Taluka, one of the enclaves of British territory in the Khairpur State. It is the residence of the *Pir Pagaro* (a turbaned pir) as he is commonly called, probably the most influential Pir in India, whose followers numbering over a lakh and scattered all over the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency include the Hurs. An account of these will be found at page 144 of the

"A" Volume. The village contains two *madrās*, one being erected to the memory of Pir Aliqohar Shah.

Rohri

Rohri, or Lohri, 27° 41' North Latitude 68° 56' East Longitude, the headquarters of the taluka of that name is a Municipal town, which had a population of 11,378 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, District Bungalow, Sub-Judge's Court, Resident Magistrate's Court, Anglo Vernacular and other schools, Police Lines, Dispensary and Municipal Office. It is a very important junction on the North-Western Railway and a large railway colony exists here. The town is situated on the left bank of the river Indus, on a rocky eminence of lime stone interspersed with flints, which is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice forty feet high rising from the bank of the river, which during the inundation attains a height here of about sixteen feet above its lowest level. On the northern side of the town is the mouth of the supply channel which runs into the Eastern Nara, described at page 323 of the "A" Volume. On the southern side the aspect of the whole place has been changed by the operations of the Railway Company, which has cleared a wide space for its yards by blasting the hills and filling up the hollows, obtaining at the same time immense quantities of good stone. When seen from Sukkur or Bukkur the town of Rohri has a most striking and pleasing appearance, the houses being lofty, frequently four or five stories high, with flat roofs surrounded with balustrades and standing boldly up on the river bank. But when the interior of the town is reached, the pleasing impression is somewhat dissipated, for the streets are in several parts very narrow and also very steep and the air is in consequence close. The interest of the town, lies mainly in its antiquities. To begin its history at the beginning we should have to go back to the stone age, for it is evident, from the quantity of flint cores and flakes found in the river bed at Rohri and on the surrounding hills (proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 1875, page 134) by Lieutenant Twemlow, R.E., and afterwards by Mr. John Tate, that neolithic man had at one time a flourishing settlement at this place. Dr. Blanford pronounced these cores to be more carefully formed than any previously found in India and so far superior to all ordinary forms of the same material that they rather resembled those of obsidian which are found in Mexico and some other places. There is a wide gap between Neolithic man and the Arab invasion of Sind, at the time of which there was almost certainly no town on the present site which was not then on the course of any river. But when the Indus changed its course and made a passage for itself through the hills between the present Rohri and Sukkur, the two towns probably grew simultaneously on its right and left banks respectively under the protection of the fortress which soon occupied Bukkur (see account of Sukkur). From a very early period Rohri acquired a sacred character, which was enhanced when the Saiyids who had settled in Bukkur were removed by Shahbeg Arghun and compensated with land and privileges at Rohri. Its history as a sacred place can be gathered from a description of its principal shrines and relics. Seventy-three years ago, according to Thornton;

there were forty mosques in which prayers were still recited besides eighty in a ruinous condition. The first mosque in order of sanctity is a building about 25 feet square of mean appearance said to have been built about 1545 A.D. for the reception of the *War Mubarak*, a hair of the beard of the Prophet. According to one of the several current stories this precious relic was brought to Sind by one Abd-el-Baki the son-in-law of Sheikh Nazamuddin a descendant of Abu Bakar who settled in Rohri and concealed it for some time until its presence was revealed to a pious man of Bukkur. It is exhibited annually on the ninth day of *Zulhaj* the day on which at Mecca the principal ceremonies are celebrated in connection with the annual pilgrimage; but visitors may see it at other times. It is kept in a small, dark *adytum* out of which a minister brings it reverently and lays it on a carved bedstead on which two carpets have been spread. A green robed Saiyid superintendents; an attendant waves peacock's feathers over it, and the surrounding faithful cover their mouths and chant prayers or blessings in low tones. A dozen or more silken embroidered cloths are unfolded one after another, until an ark of gold, heavily jewelled is disclosed. It is a gift of Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur. At this stage the operator covers his profane hand with a white silk handkerchief and then takes out of the little box a tube of gold about three inches long studded with fourteen rows of rubies, from the end of which projects the Holy Hair, about a quarter of an inch of a light coloured bristle. Its appearance is greeted with a murmur of profound reverence. As the box is being enfolded again in its many coverings, some of the by-standers offer their rosaries to be rubbed against it.

The next most important of the sacred buildings is the Jama Masjid erected about 1583 by one Fatch Khan an officer of the Emperor Akbar. It is a heavy three-domed structure of red brick ornamented with good glazed tiles. It is near the *War Mubarak*. The conspicuous *Idgah* for public prayers at the *Id* festivals with its three domes and connecting curtain was built in 1593 A.D. Of the other mosques, one is striking on account of its size and the fort-like enclosure in which it stands. This is the Masjid of Mir Yakub Ali Shah situated about a quarter of a mile from the town. It is almost in ruins, but still has a quantity of glazed tiles adhering to it. It was built in A.D. 1677.

On one of the little hills that rise out of the river bank on the south there is a level platform on which are many carved gravestones like those on the Makli Hills at Tatta, with chain ornament and panels of Arabic quotations from the Koran. The whole space between the graves is paved and a flight of steps leads up to the platform from the south side. Enamelled tiled work is freely used on these tombs, most of which are dated from 1018 to 1301 A.H., that is between 1609 and 1883 A.D. The principal grave is that of Mir Kasim one of the Sabzwari Saiyids dated 1018 A.H. This was probably the grave that sanctified the place, and a lamp post and lamp are placed in front of it still, and it gives the name of *Thau Kasim Shah* to the hill. But a name by which it is more generally known is the hill of the seven Virgins from the building on the south side called *Sathhain*, which consists of a row of shallow rooms.

connected by a long passage cut partly out of the rock and ornamented externally with coloured tiles. These cells are said to have been occupied by seven virgins, who had taken a vow never to look upon the face of man. Sir Richard Burton, however, maintains that this derivation is wrong, ignorant people having perverted *Sati-na-jo-Than* or seat of the Satis (i.e., celibate women) into something which means seven.

Opposite Rohri is a small island of which about half an acre remains above water at the height of the inundation. This has been enclosed with a wall and contains a shrine to which Mussalmans and Hindus come together in thousands from all parts of Sind in March and April, the former to honour Khwaja Khizr and the latter Jind Pir. The Mussalman legend, the details of which vary in different accounts, is that a Delhi merchant by name Shah Hussein was with his daughter travelling down the Indus by boat on his way to Mecca. On his arrival at the City of Aror, Dahirai the Hindu king of that country, who had heard of the great beauty of Shah Hussein's daughter, demanded her in marriage; but he met with a refusal on the plea that it was impossible for the daughter of a follower of the Prophet to wed a Hindu. Not content with this reply, the king determined to carry her off by force, but on the girl offering up prayers to Khwaja Khizr, the Spirit of the water, she was answered by the saint who directed her father to unlouse the boat. As soon as this was done, the course of the Indus changed and the stream began to flow towards Rohri whither also the boat was carried off in safety. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance Shah Hussein resolved to erect a shrine in honour of the saint who had thus befriended them, and in answer to his prayer he was directed to carry out his purpose on a small island a little to the north of Bukkur; and here the father built a mosque and tomb, which in after years was enlarged by wealthy votaries who are said to have covered the door of the original tomb with sheets of silver.

The Hindu identify Khwaja Khizr as Jind Pir (properly Zinda Pir), i.e., the living Pir who is no other than the incarnation of the river Indus, elsewhere called Uderolal, Darya Shah, etc., to whom they burn a light. The central building with the silver doors, be it tomb, temple or cenotaph, contains a niche which is the seat of the saint and above which a slab of stone clumsily built into the wall bears a Persian inscription which has been translated thus:

"When this Court was raised, be it known. That the waters of Khizr surrounded it; Khizr wrote this in pleasing verse."

The date is found from the *Court of the High One*. The last words, *Dargah-i-Ali*, give the date 341 which corresponds to A.D. 952. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey does not believe that the slab originally belonged to the present building which looks quite modern. But whether it did or not, the inscription on it, a cast of which has been examined at the British Museum, is undoubtedly ante-dated. Its style and characters can hardly belong to a much earlier date than the seventeenth century. To the south-west of the shrine is a ruined brick *masjed* with an inscription which gives the date 1011 (A.D. 1602). The best

of the whole congeries is the imposing gateway of the enclosure which is decorated with tile work, some of it old and good. The possession of the shrine had for long been a subject of contention between Hindus and Muhammadans. The matter was settled about twenty years ago when the Hindus abandoned their claim and set up a shrine of their own to Jinda Pir on the Sukkur bank of the river.

Shikarpur, situated in 27° 57' North Latitude and 68° 40' East Longitude, is a municipal town with a population of 55,500 persons at the census of 1921. It has had a short but remarkable history. Founded in 1617 A.D. by the Daudpotras, to celebrate a signal victory over the Mahars of Lakhi (A Volume, page 107) it continued for a century or more to be a bone of contention between the Daudpotras and Kalhoras, until Ahmed Shah Durani made it a part of the Sibi Province under an Afghan Governor. This arrangement was very favourable to the Afghan trade which came down the Bolan Pass, and Shikarpur soon attracted the Bannas who have made it famous. They were not only traders, but farmers of revenue under the Afghans and by exacting exorbitant interest on loans, public and private according to Masson, they amassed immense wealth. Their standard of commercial integrity was so high that it gave their bills the value of cash in every part of India and Central and Western Asia from Astrakan to Calcutta. After the Talpurs got possession of Shikarpur in 1824, its trade suffered considerably from the political distractions in Afghanistan and from actual invasion; but ten years later the population was believed to be 30,000 and Postans reckoned it at 22,000 in 1841. Two-thirds were Musselmans who were engaged in agriculture and handicrafts such as silk dyeing and weaving for which the town was famous. The Saiyids and Mullas numbered 433 and there were also about 1,000 Afghans. The Hindus were traders and possessed 900 shops for the sale of grain, cotton, cloth, drugs, metals, silk, enamels, perfumes, ivory, fruits, vegetables and milk. After the British conquest Shikarpur was made the headquarters of a District and also a military station, and its population rapidly increased. But it was found to be insufferably hot and unhealthy. The troops were withdrawn in 1861. Apart from considerations of health the existence of a large garrison on the frontier at Jacobabad made their retention unnecessary. In 1883 the headquarters of the district were transferred to Sukkur, the name of the district was changed in 1901, and finally with the removal of the prison in 1906 and of the Civil Hospital in 1909, the last traces of Shikarpur as the district headquarters disappeared. Sukkur had also for a long time been sucking away its trade, and when the railway was extended into Baluchistan, kafilas ceased to come down the Bolan in numbers and Shikarpur became superfluous. It is still a town of some commercial importance, but only because so many men who control the trade of Central Asia with India have their homes there and cling to the place. It still has some reputation for superior embroidery on silk and is considered the best place in Sind in which to buy pearls and gems.

Perhaps the best way to describe the vestiges of past prosperity of Shikarpur will be to take an account of it, as it was forty years ago from

the old Gazetteer. "It is distant about 18 miles west from the nearest point of the Indus in a country so low and level that by means of canals from that river, it is during the inundation season extensively flooded. The town is in fact only 194 feet above mean sea level. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the town is so rich as to require no manure, producing in return for culture and irrigation very heavy crops. The numerous gardens in and around the City yield in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries and other fruits." "The chief public buildings in Shikarpur are the Collector's Office situated within an extensive enclosure (it is very large and commodious and is by far the finest building in the place); the Charitable Dispensary supported by the Municipality, the Jail containing barrack accommodation for about 800 prisoners, besides a hospital for 70 patients; a civil and police hospital in one and the same building; a Municipal Hall, disbursing post office, travellers' bungalow, Anglo-Vernacular School, serai for Afghan ladies and a dharamsala. The European quarter is situate to the east of the City and possesses several large bungalows surrounded by extensive gardens." "The old cantonments which were to the east of the City and not included in Municipal limits still remain and cover a large area but many of the bungalows of the European officers are in a very ruinous condition." The Gazetteer then quotes a description of the City as it was in 1841 by Captain Postans. "It is an ill-built dirty town with its wall in a state of dilapidation and decay, the consequence of the total neglect and a pathy of the chiefs of these countries to the improvement of their possessions." "The houses in Shikarpur are built of unburnt brick and are upper roomed, some of those belonging to the wealthier *Shaukars* being of respectable size and convenient. The streets are narrow, confined and dirty in the extreme. The great bazar which is the centre of all the trade and banking transactions for which Shikarpur is celebrated, extends for a distance of 800 yards running immediately through the centre of the City. It is in common with the bazars of all towns in Sind, protected from the oppressive heat by mats stretched across from the houses on either side. This, although it imparts an appearance of coolness, occasions by the stagnation of the air an insufferably close and evidently unwholesome atmosphere, evinced in the sickly appearance of those who pass nearly the whole of their time in the shops and counting houses. This bazar is generally thronged with people and though there is little display of merchandise the place has an air of bustle and importance which it merits. The walls of Shikarpur also of unburnt brick have been allowed to remain so totally without repairs that they no longer deserve the name of a protection to the City. They enclose a space of 3,800 yards in circumference. There are eight gates. The suburbs of Shikarpur are very extensive, and a great proportion of the population calculated as belonging to the City reside outside, particularly the Musalman and working classes. With the exception of one tolerable *Masjid* on the southern side, Shikarpur possesses no building of any importance." The Gazetteer goes on to describe the hollows filled with water and the mounds of rubbish that used to lie about the City and adds "Since the establishment however of the Municipality much has been done to remedy

this state of things. The hollows have been partly filled in, the mounds and a portion of the walls razed, while good roads lined on either side with large trees have been made in and about the town. The Stewart Gung Market so called after a popular Collector and Magistrate of that name which is a continuation of the old bazar is not only very commodious and serviceable, but has greatly contributed to improve the appearance of the City. The great bazar has been roofed in by the Municipality and numerous wells (130) and tanks for providing good drinking have been constructed at Municipal expense. To the east of the town are three large tanks known as Saryar Khan's Gillespie and the Hazari tanks."

Most of the modern institutions of the town, e.g., the schools, hospitals, etc., and its road and other communications have already been described in previous chapters. There is therefore little to add about its present appearance. The improvement in this respect has been continuous and fine gardens are to be seen everywhere. The banks of the Sind canal are lined with these, and in many of them spacious bungalows have been built. Two fairs are held annually at Lakhi Dar on this canal, one called "Naoraza" which lasts for nine days in July and the other called "Chalho" in August. Few traces of the old cantonment remain. One is the European cemetery opened in 1851. Another, the old Collector's bungalow, has been converted into a Circuit House. The Horse Show which used to be held every year has been abandoned.

The supply of Electrical current at Shikarpur was introduced for the first time in August 1924 by the Shikarpur Electric Supply Co., Limited.

The idea of the introduction at Shikarpur originated with Mr. Maridhar J. Punjabi, the President of the Shikarpur Municipality, shortly after his return from England in the year 1919. The Company is now in a very sound and flourishing condition so much so that with a beginning of only 128 consumers and 300 Municipal public lights, the number now reached is 680 consumers with 400 public lights and also with the commencing income of Rs. 24,400 to some thing reaching the neighbourhood of Rs. 75,000 in the current year with a steady prospect of growth both in numbers and income.

The Company is housed in a plot of land secured from the local Municipality on a Malkana for a lease of 49 years. The Company has erected its Offices and also the Power House in the said land costing about Rs. 25,000. In the power House are located two sets of Mirless Oil Engines of 150 B. H. P. each (English make) direct coupled with 100 K. W. alternators of the same make supplied by an English Electric Company. There is also a fine Iron Clad Switch Board of the same capacity manufactured by the same English Company and there is enough room all round for further extension with the further development and progress.

By this time the Company has a nett work of arial lines of twenty miles of high and low tension and has about two miles of under ground cables and there is evergrowing demand for further extension. These

alone have by this time cost the Company 1½ lacs. The Company has further two well built substations fitted with English Company's Switch gear and transformers where the energy steps down from 2,200 to 400 volts.

The Company is supplying the Energy to the town of Shikarpur by two main high tension overhead Feeders of 500 K. W. capacity situate at Stuart Ganj and Lakhigato. This Energy is supplied to the consumers at the pressure of 230 volts low tension with 3 phase 50 cycle alternating current. There is an arrangement of Cooling Tower in the Power House of the capacity of 5,000 gallons of water in over head Tanks with two Centrifugal pumps driven by 7 B. H. P. Motors.

7. Among the Consumers of the Company 15 Consumers of Energy for motive purposes roughly estimated at about 140 B. H. P. and they are working on Chaff Cutters, Printing Presses, Flour Mills, Metal Polishers, Pumping Machines and two also on Municipal Swage Pumps.

Sukkur, the headquarters town of the District, is situated in 27° 42' north Latitude and 68° 54' east Longitude and had a population of 42,759 at the census of 1921 of whom 16,329 were Mussalmans, 25,268 Hindus and 302 Christians. It consists of two towns. Old and New Sukkur, separated from one another by the railway embankment. New Sukkur is built about a cluster of low hills which are a continuation of the chain that runs from Rohri, on the opposite bank of the Indus, southward for nearly fifty miles. The island fortress of Bukkur in midstream between Sukkur and Rohri is a link of that chain. It appears that some time about the middle of the eighth century the Indus forsaking its old bed and leaving the ancient Hindu Capital of Aror to desolation cut a passage for itself through the range at this point; but the solid flinty mass of Bukkur resisted erosion and standing out of the rushing waters at once became a strategic point of the utmost importance to the rulers of the surrounding country. How soon Bukkur became an island or for how long it stood out as a peninsular from the Sukkur shore is not known. But as the similarity of the two names implies, the physical connection of Bukkur and Sukkur must always have been very close. Even now the channel between the 2 is only a hundred yards wide and as late as 1903 it dried up for a short time in the cold season. Bukkur must have been fortified and garrisoned at a very early date, for Shiekh Abu Turab, the Arab whose tomb near Gujo in the Mirpur Sakro taluka of Karachi district is said to bear the date 171 A.H. (787 A.D.) is reported to have distinguished himself by taking it. It figures prominently in the subsequent history of Sindh down to the time of the British conquest. Simultaneously with Bukkur, Sukkur must have grown up under its protection though as a mere appendage of Bukkur it did not attract the notice of history. But when Shah beg Arghun decided to make Bukkur his capital, he fortified it strongly and turned out the miscellaneous population who had settled in it. Among these were a number of Saiyids who proceeded to settle on

both banks of the river. From that time both Sukkur and Rohri began to rise to importance. When all Sind west of the Indus came under Nadir Shah, Bukkur and Sukkur were included and no doubt shared in the prosperity that accrued to Shikarpur from the Afghan connection and the trade through the Bolan pass. The circumstances under which Sukkur came into the hands of the Talpurs are not known. This event must have happened between 1809 and 1824 in which year the talpurs secured Shikarpur. In 1839 British troops were sent to Sukkur, Mir Rustem of Khairpur who had entered into a treaty to assist the British Army on its way through Sind to Afghanistan having allowed it to be used as a base. In 1842 the town together with Karachi, Tatta and Rohri were made over to the British Government in perpetuity.

A description of Sukkur at this time has been left by the Reverend T. N. Allen who accompanied a detachment of troops. He found almost every rock crowned with an officer's house built of sun-dried bricks and flat roofed except where the centre was formed by the dome of a tomb. The best buildings were the shops of Parsi merchants and the houses of conductors in the Commissariat Department. "These," he remarks, "are flourishing men if we may judge by the portliness of their persons or the gorgeous trappings of their wives and children as well as from their riding the best horses and inhabiting the most convenient houses of any persons at the station." Old Sukkur was little else than a heap of ruins though it began to show signs of reviving with the advent of the British Armies. The troops appeared to have been quartered principally in Bukkur which was full of the "tools and machinery of the ordnance workshops, forges and anvils, carpenters benches, lathes, etc., erected among the crumbling ruins." All this activity led to a great influx of banias and traders of every kind who opened shops along the bank of the river and when the annexation of Sind gave promise of being permanent, built themselves houses below the hills. Thus New Sukkur grew up. Barracks were built for the soldiers between Old and New Sukkur, but in 1845 a terrible form of "jungle" fever broke out among the 78th Highlanders just returned from the expedition to the Kachhi hills and five hundred men, women and children were carried off in about six weeks.

Sir Charles Napier thereupon abandoned Sukkur as a military station. As a mart it continued to prosper and was soon reported to have attracted all the trade of Shikarpur. It received a great impulse from the opening of the railway lines from Karachi to Kotri and from Multan to Lahore, for it then became the chief port of call between Kotri and Multan for the steamers of the Indus Flotilla. Before 1860 stone "ghats" had been built all along the shore to facilitate the landing and shipping of goods. The opening of the lines from Kotri to Sukkur and from Rohri to Khairpur completed in 1878, and the abolition of the Flotilla, however reduced the importance of Sukkur to some extent, and with the opening of the Lamelowne Bridge in 1889 and the establishment of through railway communication between Sind and the Punjab, its importance still further diminished. It is, however, still next to Karachi, the biggest centre of trade in Sind. In 1883 Sukkur became

the headquarters of the District instead of Shikarpur, and since that time the public offices have been gradually transferred to it.

In appearance Sukkur is a place of contrasts. As seen from the railway station it resembles a vast quarry. The little plain in which the station stands with its sheds and sidings and other adjuncts is bounded by a semi-circle of lime stone hills quarried in many places and in none tinged with the faintest blush of colour, but crowned everywhere with dull grey quadrilateral edifices on the flat tops of which stand parallel rows of pillars bearing light roads. Behind them the tall sugar-loaf tower of Mir Masum stands up against the sky. White roads giving off a strong glare slope up the faces of the hills to a plateau where the Civil station appears clean and trim, though frequently diversified with ruined tombs. A certain amount of vegetation is possible, thanks to the water works, and a few gardens are visible. As soon as the top of the ridge on the further side of this plateau is reached and one descends the other side, all the *prima facie* repulsiveness of Sukkur is redressed. The river nine hundred yards from bank to bank and fringed on the distant shore with miles of palm groves, the island fortress, the towering iron work of the Bridge strongly recalling the Fort bridge, and the many storeyed houses of Rohri, piled one on another beyond it, make up a picture of striking beauty. The Sukkur foreshore of the river is all faced with stone piers, steps and bathing ghats at which cargo boats load and unload. Piles of indigo and hillocks of wheat lie in the shade of spreading banian trees and beyond them are the yards where country boats are built. The whole length of the bunder is one of steady activity. Behind the shops and warehouses which face the shore lies the new town curling round the hills with its high flat-topped houses packed close together. Beyond it on the western extremity of the town is the suburb of Adamshah, where the railway workshops are situated and a large railway colony is established. Still further to the west the Sukkur Barrage Township has been built; besides offices it contains two bungalows for Superintending Engineer, for Executive Engineer and for Assistant Engineer.

*In 1923 three miles downstream of Sukkur was begun the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and the Canal which will take off just above it. This is one of the biggest irrigation Schemes in the world. The inauguration ceremony was performed on 24th October 1923 by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, after whom the Barrage has been named.

Close to the site of the work on both banks of the Indus are situated the Barrage townships. The township on the Right Bank is the main one and therein are located the residential Bungalows for officers and quarters for most of the Subordinates with headquarters at Sukkur. The requisite office accommodation for the above staff has also been provided therein. The Rohri township is a subsidiary one containing residential and office accommodation for the staff whose residence on that bank throughout the construction of the Barrage Scheme is considered essential. Both townships are provided with Electric light, water

supply, and sanitation arrangements, roads, recreation grounds, markets, hospitals, etc. Most of the labour employed continuously on the works is also provided with quarters on both banks.

Quarries for supplying the requisite kinds of stone, both rubble and blocks have been opened on either bank with their own plant, workshops, stores, dispensaries, water supply arrangements and housing accommodation for staff and labour.

These quarries and the North Western Railway line at Sukkur and Janvri are connected to the works—area on either bank by Broad Gauge tracks; and in the works—area itself is a net-work of Broad Gauge lines (total length 40 miles) the whole laid and worked by the Barrage Administration. Two wharves, one on either bank, have been constructed on the edge of the Indus and connected by railway to the works—area to facilitate the loading of materials on barges required for work in the river.

Each bank has also a well equipped workshop with a foundry and also a high service fuel oil and water supply arrangements.

A large electric generating station has been erected on the Right Bank for supply of Power over the whole area including the left bank to which it is transmitted by means of a duplicate submarine cable. The lighting of Bungalows, buildings and works, the working of land and floating cranes, concrete block yards, air compressors, Stone Dressing Shops, pumping plant, workshops, etc., are all done by this means.

For the work of the foundations in the river, two large suction dredgers have been purchased.

Besides the above three Paddle Steamers, four launches and a fleet of barges have been purchased and are in use daily.

The head works for the construction of which all the above plant is being used are already described at Page

Old Sukkur is beyond the railway a mile to the north-east and contains many substantial houses. Its most prominent feature is the blue dome of the tomb of Khair-ud-din.

The principal public buildings in Sukkur are the Collector's Kacheri, the District Court, the Prison, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, a large Travellers' bungalow, the Railway Institute, the Civil Hospital and several schools, besides various important buildings erected in connection with the Sukkur Barrage. Some account has already been given of the prison, hospital and schools. The English Church (St. Saviour's) which was completed in 1881 is very small, but sufficient for the requirements of the place. There is nothing of interest in it beyond a mural tablet to the memory of "David Ramsay, 6th Son of Major-General the Honourable John Ramsay, and late Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, Bengal N. I., who died March 1839, during the expedition to Afghanistan, aged 37". The organ in this church is said to have been built by Mr. F. F. Robertson who superintended the erection of the Lansdowne Bridge. The Roman Catholic Church is a plain building. Its foundation was laid

in 1885 and the cost (Rs. 5,000) was met by subscriptions and donations. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has had a station at Sukkur since 1888 and maintains some girls' schools and a female hospital known as the Alexandra Female Hospital. There is one Masonic Lodge in Sukkur known as the Sukkur Lodge. It occupies a building of its own between the Roman Catholic Church and the station. The Municipal Office stands on the ridge overlooking the river and contains the station library. This building was used as a signal station in the days of the Indus River Flotilla. The Municipality maintains three markets, two in New Sukkur and one in Old Sukkur and five small gardens.

The most conspicuous feature of the municipal enterprise for the town is the water works. They were first made in the year 1890 and consisted of a clear water gallery. Two Worthington pumps to raise water and a service reservoir on the top of the hill called Edinburgh Castle and distributing mains.

A tunnel was dug in the bed of the river and about 10 feet below it 300 feet in length to collect clear water silt being retained in the sandy siltum above. A well is dug at the mouth of this tunnel which serves as an intake tower for suction main.

As there are Military objections to a building in this area pump house had to be erected about 200 feet below the Landsdowns Bridge.

Service Reservoir consists of two masonry reservoirs 55' x 32' and 20 feet deep and above them are placed two steel tanks called high service reservoirs. The latter serves as separate service for the houses on the hills while the former feeds the system of supply mains running in a net work through the rest of the town. These works cost the Municipal Rs. 3,73,734.

The town of Sukkur has developed beyond the expectation of those then responsible for getting up the abovementioned plant for within 20 years of the inauguration of this scheme a general deficiency of water supply was noticed traceable in the first instance to the low capacity of pumping engines and also to that of the supply mains.

Till by the year 1920 when the work of the present improvements was commenced the old engines with a pumping capacity of about 30,000 gallons per hour were found to meet the demand but half way. A battery of five mechanical lifters after the patent of Messrs. Patterson and Company, Ltd., has been installed with the necessary accompaniments of coagulating and settling tanks and arrangements for alum and chlorination of the water were completed by July of the year 1923.

Two new bigger pumps of the old Worthington triple expansion type are added each with a pumping capacity of about 68,000 gallons per hour and two centrifugal pumps direct coupled to high speed engine do the pumping of raw river water for the settling tanks.

These extensions have cost in all Rs. 5,07,757. Although this improvement of head works has made possible supply for longer time daily yet on account of the service main being deficient proper pressure cannot be

maintained in the consumers house pipes. Estimates and plans have been prepared and the work is delayed only due to paucity of funds.

Electricity Power-House is one other instance of Sukkur Municipal adventures in the interest of public. It was in the year 1919 that Electrical Engineer to the Government was approached to advise the Municipality in this direction. Estimates were framed by that officer and the work was entrusted to Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company in the year 1920 on a contract of Rs. 2,35,097-5-4 for Power House consisting of two belt driven sets one of 75 K.W. and the other 50 K.W. and 13 miles of overhead construction. A dispute arose over certain questions and the plant was finally taken over after paying in additional Rs. 94,015-5-4 to the Company on 8th March 1923. Current is generated at 240 volts. This power was found to the consumers at about 220 volts. This power was found insufficient within two years of its running and the Municipality has added two more direct coupled sets one of 33 K.W. and the other of 166 K.W. capacity power with Ruston Engine and Metropolitan Vickers Dynamo and the latter of Mirrless Diesel Engine and Siemens Schuckert Dynamo of 220, 440 volts. The first costs the Municipality Rs. 15,887-14-9 and the latter Rs. 75,460-11-9. Power House had to be extended to accommodate these additional sets and the extension has cost Rs. 7,739-11-3. For economy of cooling water, a Cooling Water System at a cost of Rs. 8,929-7-8 was introduced in the year 1926, with an overhead tank 32' above ground level to which water after being cooled is pumped by centrifugal electric pumps.

As the consumers are constantly on the increase several improvements in the distribution and supply including Three-Wire System are called for. The former is being introduced at a cost of about Rs. 24,000 and to effect the latter 50 K.W. Set is going to be replaced by a 166 K.W. Set. The engine shall be the exact duplicate of the similar set already working and order for generator and switch board extension is given to Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Company. Electricity has supplied a much felt want of the Sukkur Town particularly during Summer when the temperature rises to 1,200 and over. It has also improved the general appearance of roads on account of better lighting during nights. It may prove to be a valuable asset to the Municipality in the years to come.

There are three antiquities of Sukkur deserving of mention, the tomb of Adam Shah, the tomb of Khair-ud-din and the Tower or Minaret of Mir Masum.

The conspicuous white tomb of Adam Shah crowning a small hill to the west has no architectural attractions, but is historically interesting. Adam Shah was the first of the Kalhoras who rose to notoriety (see "A" Volume, page 109). He had contrived to get a Zamindari in the parganah of Chanduka (Larkana), but afterwards went to Multan where he gathered a great host of disciples and became a power. He was a turbulent character and getting into conflict with the ruler, was killed and so became a martyr. His disciples brought his body to Sukkur and buried it where the tomb is. The hill

has been taken possession of by the military authorities and is not open to the public.

The blue dome in Old Sukkur already mentioned is the tomb of Shah Khair-ud-din of whom life and doings there is a manuscript account in the possession of the Kazi of Sukkur. He was born in the year 1492 A.D. and spent his youth in the study of religion at Bagdad. Afterwards he travelled and spent some time at Bulri in lower Sind, but finally he settled in Sukkur where he remained until his death. He became the founder of a spiritual dynasty, and one of his successors on the throne built him a mausoleum in the year A.D. 1700. The manuscript says that it was decorated with coloured tiles on the outside and white and green ones inside; but from a report of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey it appears that much of the outside work at least was renovated less than forty years ago with tiles of very poor quality.

The most conspicuous object in Sukkur is the Minaret of Mir Masum. It was built by Mir Muhammad Masum, a famous Saiyid, Soldier and the author of the History of Sind (see "A" Volume, page 482) whom the Emperor Akbar appointed Nawab of Sukkur giving him large jagirs in the surrounding country. The monument is an unshapely, more or less conical tower built of red bricks slightly off the perpendicular and surmounted by a dome to which an internal staircase worn very smooth gives access. It is 84 feet in circumference at the base and about 100 feet high, so that a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had from the top. It has been disfigured by an iron cage presumably for the protection of persons bent on committing suicide. An oblong stone over the door bears this inscription in Persian characters:—

"The Minar of Nami (this was the *nom-de-plume* assumed by Mir Masum) gives a view of the world." This spells 1002 which is equivalent to A.D. 1593, but the structure is said to have been completed fourteen years later by Mir Masum's son. Near the Minaret are the tombs of the holy man and his father, family and disciples, under canopies resting on fantastic stone pillars covered with Persian writing and a domed octagon decorated internally with coloured tiles which Sir E. Burton calls a place for prayer meetings.

There are several other buildings associated with the name of Mir Masum. A mosque and rest house on the bank of the river below the new reservoir which have been fitted with doors and windows and turned into a residence, bear an inscription saying that he built them as a place of prayer and rest for Muslims and cursing anyone who should bury a body within them. In Old Sukkur there is a *Jama Masjid* said to have been built by Saiyid Mir Safai, Mir Masum's father. Among the many ruins that lie scattered about, there are some that would be interesting if we knew more about them. On the plain lying south-west of the Collector's bungalow there is a group of which the principal is called the tomb of Mir Abdul Razi Pirani. In two of these there are still

large blocks of tile work which according to the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey differs entirely both in design and combination of tints from that which is seen on the Makli hills or elsewhere in Sind.

The position of Bukkur has already been described. It is a rock of fine stone oval in shape, eight hundred yards long by three hundred wide and about twenty-five feet in height. Its insular position made it a place of considerable importance, and the power that was at the time in the ascendant always secured its possession. It has been held by the Moghul Emperors, the Kalhoras, the Afghans and the Talpurs. In 1839 Mir Khan handed it over to the British. In this connection an apocryphal story is commonly told, to which Sir R. Burton has helped to give currency. His words may be quoted. "It came into our hands by a peculiar exercise of diplomatic head work. In a separate treaty dated December 24th, 1838, with the Talpur Amirs of Khairpur a significant clause had been introduced by those crafty barbarians, stipulating that the gentlemen with white faces should not appropriate to themselves any of the forts on either side of the Indus. Thereupon the "British Talleyrand" (Sir Charles Napier) conscientiously remarking, it is curious how cunning people outwit themselves, laid violent hands on Bukkur, considering it neutral ground *in, not on, the River*". The treaty referred to expressly provides that if the Governor General in time of war should wish to occupy the fortress of Bukkur as a depot for treasure and munitions, the Amir shall not object to it, and it was followed by an exceedingly friendly letter from Lord Auckland to the Mir of Khairpur assuring him that the plain meaning and purpose of the words was that the British should avail themselves of the fort of Bukkur "only during actual war and periods of preparing for war like the present". It was in this way that the British were in occupation of Bukkur at the time of the battle of Miani. Afterwards an enormous amount of money was spent on the place. Sir R. Burton says that the fortifications were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,000 as a refuge for the destitute in the days of the mutiny. It is certain that an Arsenal and barracks were built there. The former was abandoned and the latter converted for some time into a jail and later abandoned as such.

Upstream, above Bukkur is the famous shrine of Khwaja Khizr which has already been described. To the west of it are two small islands called Sadh Belo and Din Belo. The former is the seat of a Hindu hereditary Sadhu who daily feeds fifty followers "in turbans of their own hair". Burton says that he came after the British conquest. He is held in the highest respect throughout Sind.

Ubauro, 28° 10' North Latitude and 39° 46' East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Ubauro Taluka. It is a small town and had a population of 1,716 persons at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtarkar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Lines, Musafirkhana, school and dispensary. There is an ancient masjid said to have been erected by one Shukh

Muhammad as early as H. 960 (A.D. 1552). The town itself dates from a much earlier period having been founded, it is supposed, about A.D. 987, by an ancestor of Sheikh Muhammad.

Five miles south of Reti station, in the Ubauro Taluka, there is a mass of ruins standing in a barren plain, which is known by the name of Vijoot. Little is known about the history of the place, but enough has been found in the ruins to prove that it was an important Hindu town and to justify the expectation that it would repay investigation. During the construction of the Indus valley railway these ruins were resorted to as a quarry for ballast, and about 15,000 cubic feet of brick work are estimated to have been removed for the purpose. The workmen employed found many valuables; one man was found with 11½ ounces of gold in rough ingots. Coins, beads, broken pottery and other things were collected, similar to those found among the ruins of Brahmanabad.

30451

TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percent.
Udumal ..	402	1	91	36,691	20,238	16,453	..
Nirpur Mathala ..	1,004	—	86	36,667	21,249	15,418	..
Pann Alu ..	303	1	94	41,526	22,902	18,624	..
Ghodki ..	342	1	64	41,694	22,012	19,682	8.248
Batal ..	1,026	1	83	77,310	42,759	34,551	11.378
Bukhar ..	273	1	91	36,668	20,238	16,430	12.139
Bukharpur ..	104	1	84	116,970	61,666	55,304	16.662
Gardhyani ..	402	1	99	32,241	18,251	13,990	9.225
Total ..	5,012	6	594	710,502	391,406	319,096	112.561

Taluk.	Population in 1921—males.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Udumal ..	36,431	7,079	90	44,509	24,432	20,077
Nirpur Mathala ..	36,667	8,074	24	31,333	16,593	14,740
Pann Alu ..	41,526	8,149	108	43,391	24,626	18,765
Ghodki ..	36,148	8,274	122	46,087	25,309	20,778
Batal ..	65,602	13,613	47	97,042	47,003	50,039
Bukhar ..	36,668	20,109	66	102,319	57,901	44,418
Bukharpur ..	37,667	22,532	224	115,814	62,231	53,583
Gardhyani ..	36,138	11,813	106	79,082	40,291	38,791
Total ..	390,241	102,418	91	672,912	312,051	360,861

Note.—The figures in columns 2 to 4 are those shown in the Census of 1921.

TABLE II—RAINFALL.

Part A—By months (at Sukkur).

Month.	Rainfall.							
	Normal Average		1900	1902	1908	1909	1900	1901
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January ..	0 35	0 30	0 3	..	..	0 3	0 14	0 14
February ..	0 35	0 40	0 30	..	..	0 1	0 30	0 30
March ..	0 33	0 32	..	..	0 10	0 3	0 6	0 6
April ..	0 15	..	0 47	..	..	0 44	0 10	0 10
May ..	0 09	0 13	..	0 9	0 7	0 1	0 3	0 3
June ..	0 30	..	0 7	..	..	..	..	..
July ..	1 00	0 19	1 30	..	..	..	0 46	0 46
August ..	1 40	1 37	0 40	..	..	0 75	..	..
September ..	0 13	..	0 7	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	0 12	..	..	..	..	0 7	..	..
December ..	0 19	..	0 00	..	..	0 46	..	..
Total ..	4 40	3 03	0 16	0 9	0 23	1 70	2 60	2 60

Month.	Rainfall.							
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	
January ..	..	0 3	0 30	0 33	..	0 4	1 34	
February ..	..	..	0 3	0 44	1 75	0 32	..	
March ..	..	0 2	1 47	0 10	0 40	0 13	..	
April ..	..	0 33	..	..	..	0 08	0 2	
May ..	1 33	0 13	..	..	..	..	..
June ..	2 44	..	..	..	..	0 43	..	
July ..	..	2 45	..	..	..	0 5	0 71	
August ..	0 38	..	..	..	2 44	1 3	1 30	
September ..	0 43	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	..	..	0 15	0 4	..	..	..
Total ..	4 77	3 06	2 27	1 15	5 65	2 79	3 37	

Average for over 40 years.

TABLE II—RAINFALL.—*contd.**Part A—By months (at Sukkur)—contd.*

Month.	Rainfall.						
	1900	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.30	..	..	0.2
February .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.30	..
March	0.2	..	0.34	..	0.19	..	0.40
April	0.22	..	..	0.9	..	..	0.2
May .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	0.4	0.72	..	..	..	0.18	..
July	0.62	0.70	0.19	1.00	0.30	2.29	..
August .. ..	..	0.4	..	2.00	0.43	..	..
September .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.10	0.30
November .. ..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.7	..
December	0.10	..	..	..	1.17	0.1	..
Total	1.00	2.02	0.30	4.73	3.19	3.04	1.34

Month.	Rainfall.					
	1910	1912	1918	1919	1920	1921
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January .. ..	..	..	..	0.30	0.25	..
February .. ..	..	0.14	..	..	0.04	..
March .. ..	..	0.03	0.00	..	..	..
April .. ..	..	..	..	0.10	..	..
May	0.2	0.04	..	0.30	..	..
June .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
July .. ..	..	..	..	1.00	0.40	0.29
August	1.29	1.27	..	..	..	0.10
September .. ..	..	2.12	0.10	..	..	..
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .. ..	..	..	..	0.24	0.3	1.00
Total	1.31	2.48	0.70	2.64	1.05	1.39

Average for over 40 years.

TABLE II.—RAINFALL.—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	Normal inches.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)
Bakker	2 07	3 4	0 10	0 8	0 23	1 79	1 31
Bhikarpet	2 14	3 2	2 1	1 00	1 10	2 79	2 35
Garhi Yash	0 31	0 30	1 10	1 30	0 01	4 2	2 11
Haroti	2 00	2 00	0 10	0 12	0 17	1 00	1 52
Shetki	3 04	3 05	0 11	0 00	1 2	7 03	1 20
Mirpur Mathura	1 0	2 22	1 70	2 20	1 25	1 30	2 00
Umar	2 01	2 01	0 10	1 70	1 02	2 11	0 70
Panr Aali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)	In. (In. 1000 ft.)
Bakker	4 77	3 0	2 27	1 13	5 00	2 70	0 51
Bhikarpet	4 00	2 23	1 05	1 0	7 44	4 30	0 51
Garhi Yash	4 03	4 07	1 70	0 03	0 30	0 00	0 31
Haroti	2 20	0 54	1 00	1 0	0 3	2 00	0 1
Shetki	2 01	2 11	1 07	1 03	1 01	1 00	1 00
Mirpur Mathura	1 00	1 00	0 0	0 11	0 00	0 10	0 7
Umar	1 00	1 07	1 25	1 00	1 20	0 17	0 00
Panr Aali	—	—	—	—	1 00	2 30	0 00

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas—contd.*

Taluka.	Rainfall						
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.
Sukkur	1.04	2.90	0.87	4.72	2.19	5.28	1.41
Sukkarpet	0.70	2.90	1.8	0.80	7.20	4.41	2.24
Gardi Yasin	0.95	3.68	1.3	0.23	5.25	3.14	1.00
Kohat	3.04	2.22	0.60	5.60	4.10	3.50	1.33
Shikohi	2.1	4.14	0.78	0.31	4.02	1.74	2.60
Mirpur Mathani	2.50	3.14	1.41	3.15	5.41	5.50	2.60
Hangu	3.00	2.28	1.8	1.23	4.22	6.24	0.7
Poon Ahl	2.27	2.27	0.22	5.24	4.30	7.00	1.35

Taluka.	Rainfall					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.	In. sta.
Sukkur	7.31	7.48	0.76	2.84	1.27	1.61
Sukkarpet	1.03	14.0	0.25	1.30	1.62	3.00
Gardi Yasin	1.04	19.74	0.60	3.02		7.27
Kohat	1.14	7.00	3.2	4.12	0.80	1.67
Shikohi	1.04	5.02	0.91	4.02	0.00	4.00
Mirpur Mathani	3.70	10.20	1.47	3.01	1.20	5.01
Hangu	7.75	0.00	5.41	7.45	1.44	2.12
Poon Ahl	2.00	0.04	1.17	2.5	0.02	2.87

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE
(At Sukkur)

Years.	January		May		July		November	
	Maxi- mum	Min- imum	Maxi- mum	Min- imum	Maxi- mum	Min- imum	Maxi- mum	Min- imum
1896	74	50	113	76	111	83	92	85
1897	75	49	113	85	109	80	88	79
1898	80	60	114	83	111	84	93	84
1899	73	41	117	88	113	90	105	84
1900	80	70	118	92	120	94	108	86
1901	82	89	124	90	122	96	104	79
1902	97	68	122	94	120	94	105	76
1903	94	63	121	91	122	97	94	60
1904	73	50	113	84	113	81	94	57
1905	73	28	114	82	112	89	95	56
1906	78	40	119	78	Not available.			
1907	Not available.				108	86	90	68
1908	73	54	118	82	108	84	88	92
1909	75	51	117	85	117	84	92	87
1910	73	51	113	82	109	81	100	62
1911	73	48	112	85	110	88	91	81
1912	77	60	112	90	117	90	92	60
1913	82	60	117	88	118	87	104	87
1914	85	60	121	92	117	87	96	72
1915	84	66	118	84	116	88	88	66
1916	82	60	113	82	110	88	94	60
1917	82	60	108	92	112	90	96	64
1918	82	52	110	90	114	85	96	68
1919	84	54	113	84	110	80	92	62
1920	76	40	94	80	108	84	88	67
1921	76	62	110	85	113	76	80	49

TABLE IV.—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1912.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.
North York	4,804	5,341	5,903	6,503	6,548	6,875	2,500	2,803	3,012
Sharncliffe	2,049	2,448	3,043	3,821	3,711	3,539	1,143	1,366	1,666
South	3,340	10,224	8,789	6,277	11,399	11,379	4,609	6,361	4,224
Stoke Newington	96,107	92,499	91,904	93,491	94,441	95,399	49,244	47,899	47,104
Stoke Newington	12,218	17,146	19,889	21,514	19,181	22,750	6,294	17,145	19,816
Total	85,802	88,309	89,794	100,719	115,344	118,553	68,790	70,575	74,822

Town.	Males—single.			Females.					
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
North York	2,377	2,210	2,287	2,229	2,378	2,348	2,177	2,258	2,188
Sharncliffe	2,258	2,941	1,987	1,333	1,303	1,413	1,793	1,839	1,582
South	4,779	9,222	8,544	4,079	4,899	4,493	4,702	5,094	4,534
Stoke Newington	21,735	19,172	19,212	18,859	18,007	19,800	22,798	22,325	21,291
Stoke Newington	18,449	23,847	26,769	5,004	10,229	10,107	12,987	14,320	17,551
Total	54,114	54,400	51,804	31,756	36,647	40,860	48,805	50,892	51,857

TABLE V.—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education.	
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Udhwa	6,403	39,118	10	160	1,458	57
Mirpur Mathelo	7,718	30,555	..	393	1,388	34
Pano Akil	8,133	33,340	4	62	573	10
Ghotki	8,143	33,027	17	407	1,669	31
Rotri	21,649	54,836	111	714	4,729	618
Sukkur	38,301	57,815	300	1,430	10,184	1,332
Shikarpur	42,169	70,631	31	103	7,063	628
Garhi Yasin	13,990	48,453	2	89	2,014	77
Total	148,031	358,396	481	3,384	29,291	2,832

TABLE VI.—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race with falling more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.								District Total.
	Udhwa.	Mirpur Mathelo.	Pano Akil.	Ghotki.	Rotri.	Sukkur.	Shikarpur.	Garhi Yasin.	
Hindu—									
Jat	4,794	5,112	6,418	6,654	13,045	39,390	26,285	12,806	120,120
Muselman—									
Pathan	5,000	19,919	4,301	9,075	3,048	4,704	13,321	3,075	58,117
Shah	451	195	1,384	696	2,564	2,187	3,819	1,002	14,798
Sindhi	2,238	2,482	3,768	4,787	7,345	6,401	17,710	31,188	77,909

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars	1886-1891	1896-1901	1901-1907	1910-1911	1915-1916	1921-1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Total area for which statistics are available	1,375,571	1,434,479	1,466,790	1,174,234	1,386,289	1,367,929
Not available for cultivation	41,917	69,824	1,451,336	1,663,234	1,328,866	2,034,667
A. Forest lands	41,917	191,842	155,796	234,602	333,594	332,316
B. Urban		648,082	1,177,497	1,669,093	1,407,700	1,702,351
Available for cultivation	1,375,754	1,496,354	2,328,124	1,114,862	1,324,899	1,633,271
A. Uncultivated	405,146	1,397,571	1,396,321	651,237	966,401	966,569
B. Cultivated	441,899	669,454	939,803	1,872,226	1,622,002	1,666,702
(1) Current tillage	210,028	236,962	214,427	169,796	563,349	666,168
(2) Not area cropped during the year	229,866	296,231	490,642	476,434	776,417	799,879
(1) Irrigated	229,866	296,231	490,642	476,434	776,417	799,879
By canal	103,166	172,108	342,646	363,292	266,666	245,224
By well	2,602	1,977	5,777	9,614	19,864	18,676
By open tank	124,098	214,446	442,199	343,528	489,947	535,979
(2) On wasteland	4	1,002	11		671	
Crops						
Cereals	166,967	331,237	568,156	414,219	524,178	511,190
Rice	19,616	66,614	179,131	122,555	66,666	100,000
Sago	1,666	6,666	12,122	12,122	12,122	12,122
Paddy	47,616	69,666	61,344	64,577	61,344	61,667
Wheat	66,666	101,666	147,667	166,116	176,779	122,106
Maize	1,666	2,666	1,666	7,611	166	6,111
Other cereals	2,666	1,226	1,006	1,226	1,666	1,666
Fruits	14,666	16,126	62,664	17,167	67,166	73,176
Dates	1,667	1,226	14,226	22,666	37,224	46,776
Chickling peas	3,666	21,166	26,776	25,344	14,314	24,109
Other pulses	666	666	2,666	774	444	1,624
Tobacco	2,996	1,216	2,664	1,222	4,761	4,444
Supernumerary	466	276	314	327	236	467
Oilseeds (not forest)	1,666	37,226	64,776	37,396	11,306	24,166
Mustard	1,166	1,667	14,366	6,367	1,366	4,267
Sesame	666	1,666	2,664	2,666	1,666	2,666
Sesame	666	14,176	18,666	12,766	6,616	16,266
Other oilseeds		4	11		66	67
Other	6,776	6,126	2,616	2,344	1,266	1,266
Cotton	6,776	6,266	2,366	2,331	1,216	1,266
Other trees	4	7	17	16	16	7

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS—*contd.*

Particulars.	1895-1896	1900-1901	1905-1906	1910-1911	1915-1916	1921-1922
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
Crops— <i>contd.</i>						
Orchard and garden produce	4,229	8,125	10,309	10,392	9,259	12,509
Condiments and spices ..	—	938	1,324	712	949	1,025
Opium (not taxed) ..	519	1,726	2,868	1,674	948	883
Jute	319	1,691	2,602	1,716	937	749
Other opium	—	127	116	158	299	134
Waxes	—	11	58	71	19	15
Drugs and medicines other than tobacco.	196	139	19	—	96	2
Miscellaneous ..	2,439	321	555	1,298	959	999
Total crop ..	225,236	256,296	285,676	292,323	215,967	255,933
Less area twice-cropped	18,876	25,745	21,234	60,899	45,370	29,961
Actual area cropped	206,360	230,551	264,442	231,424	170,597	225,972

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
Cattle—							
Breach cattle ..		97,979	96,777	98,323	99,023	91,390	91,390
Bulls for breeding purposes.	102,190	922	883	720	821	1,004	1,004
Oxen and he-bulls for other purposes.	44,394	3,600	1,300	1,001	844	2,500	2,500
Milk-cattle ..	108,142	119,514	123,500	129,249	139,731	140,224	140,224
Young stock ..	—	20,458	23,438	24,230	24,200	23,234	23,234
Total cattle ..		246,831	245,444	271,141	287,900	270,900	270,900
Others—							
Horses and ponies ..	111,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,149	6,844	6,844
Sheep ..	22,640	19,070	21,911	20,320	20,151	18,712	18,712
Goats ..	117,770	105,407	109,941	109,791	106,364	101,231	101,231
Camels ..	9,001	8,340	4,400	3,400	3,370	3,470	3,470
Mules ..	—	34	100	37	37	—	—
Donkeys ..	11,400	9,300	9,000	8,577	7,000	7,000	7,000
Total ..		170,827	162,760	149,769	150,024	134,497	134,497
Poultry ..	Not recorded.	23,000	22,387	44,700	41,000	36,000	36,000
Cats ..	100	13,100	13,400	18,170	13,000	13,000	13,000

*Includes young stock.

†Includes mares.

Note.—The first year for which such details are available is 1902-03.

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING
THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluko.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Ubauro	1,032	87
Mirpur Mathelo	894	817
Pano Akli	1,881	43
Ghotki	1,930	108
Roheri	591	781
Sukkur	1,343	387
Shikarpur	1,000	121
Gazhi Yasin	1,656	111
Total for the District	10,981	2,170

TABLE X. IRRIGATION WORKS.

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1880-1881.			1880-1891.		
		Area irrigated.	Headings.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Headings.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Main canal ..	11,92,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Branch canal*	24,97,040	92,432	5,12,307	64,490	144,023	2,85,779	61,267
3. Distributor canal*	14,97,546	50,271	89,801	30,000	87,100	2,14,323	57,437
4. Other canal*	6,12,712	220,572	4,68,207	72,571	233,414	7,15,479	1,80,000
5. Nara canal (Nara Channel)†	Separate A/c not available but included in Sukkur Nara Canal.	283	2,017	2,100	8,202	51,766	4,301
6. Flood Protection Work.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Channel to Bulhel ..	—	87,914	88,094	29,047	88,702	1,87,945	69,811
2. Wind canal ..	—	48,800	1,60,323	74,230	68,257	1,79,705	98,800
3. Bafra canal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Ghilli canal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ghorang canal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Branch to Bulhel ..	—	1,400	7,100	55,330	—	—	4,351
2. Subdyke-Reg. S & L Canal ..	—	—	1,907	46,710	—	—	53,948
3. Kachipar Canal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other funded ..	—	—	—	24,234	—	225	22,804

* The figures are for the whole canal which branches Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parker districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the other funds situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS—*contd.*

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1901-02.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
		Area Irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area Irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.							
1. Main canal ..	11,62,808	..	..	..	90,052	1,66,670	94,000
2. Right canal*	24,67,648	298,200	2,82,214	1,07,287	272,780	2,22,496	2,27,800
3. Sukkur canal*	14,37,548	100,000	2,47,537	90,251	120,840	2,38,219	26,800
4. Ghint canal*	8,32,713	274,600	5,78,759	1,34,200	282,428	8,07,194	2,28,427
5. Nara supply channel†	Separate & 1/2 not available but included in Eastern Water Canal.	9,220	18,980	5,280	12,868	22,203	1,827
6. Flood Irrigation fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.							
1. Canals in Nohri.	..	15,531	2,76,422	48,300	57,248	1,58,168	18,000
2. Sind canal‡	..	99,294	2,32,332	1,23,933	98,790	2,89,435	1,08,800
3. Rafter canal ..	..	10,680	98,838	4,504	8,100	67,648	1,000
4. Chilli canal ..	..	12,422	48,107	5,380	10,800	60,742	8,300
5. Gunning canal ..	..	5,087	37,949	4,561	4,900	22,612	4,200
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Branch in Sukkur.	..	7	7	2,800	1,100	4,477	2,400
2. Sukkur-Bag & 1/2 fund.	..	8,500	34,500	1,60,000	9,200	23,000	2,35,000
3. Kachhwar fund.	..	4,918	9,540	5,000	2,207	4,870	6,000
4. Other funds§	..	3,360	14,700	40,372	571	207	4,100

* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Eastern districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the other funds attached to Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS—*concl.*

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1922-1923.			1921-1922.		
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue ac- counts are kept.							
1. Main canal	11,82,000	74,001	4,12,044	82,608	54,000	1,44,814	81,081
2. Right canal*	24,07,040	219,040	8,20,850	1,15,000	275,574	7,07,227	4,88,703
3. Sukkur canal*	14,07,340	101,000	7,84,479	1,00,021	100,402	2,60,001	1,57,158
4. Other canal*	5,55,711	328,818	4,68,034	2,47,002	403,000	9,07,003	2,74,239
5. Water supply scheme†	Separate a/c not available but included in Sukkur Canal.	8,613	Not avail- able.	12,000	11,240	25,000	21,000
6. Flood irrigation work.							96,000
II.—Works for which Revenue ac- counts are kept.							
1. Branch to Rohri		45,113	5,10,007	1,84,000	40,218	4,57,404	20,700
2. Head canal		94,101			74,000		75,000
3. Right canal		10,000			8,000		10,450
4. Left canal		12,000			5,000		
5. Working canal		9,000			4,000		
III.—Works for which Capital and Revenue ac- counts are kept.							
1. Branch to Rohri		120	22,779	1,02,000	1,000	30,000	4,000
2. Sukkur Right to canal.		10,000			10,000		61,700
3. Headwater canal		600					
4. Other working		500	2,000	11,000	500	2,500	21,000

* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Divisions.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Frontier Divisions.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier Divisions.

§ The figures are for the other lands situated in Sukkur and Larkana Divisions.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans 1884-1885		Agricultural Loans 1884-1885	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	22,374	5,572	4,304	4,304
1886-87	22,370	10,326	8,000	4,577
1887-88	4,300	22,503	—	1,500
1888-89	22,504	11,794	4,476	1,302
1889-1890	42,224	14,777	14,000	3,000
1890-1891	12,223	27,302	22,301	2,000
1891-1892	44,409	24,226	20,000	10,000
1892-1893	1,24,508	28,114	27,000	12,313
1893-1894	41,044	34,024	44,323	4,413
1894-1895	1,43,454	48,142	55,100	27,000
1895-1896	65,000	72,204	51,200	43,000
1896-1897	46,546	75,241	54,208	50,000
1897-1898	40,000	78,047	55,413	51,000
1898-1899	28,000	80,000	22,000	80,000
1899-1900	45,000	81,000	29,000	80,000
1900-1901	67,100	74,000	40,000	50,000
1901-1902	60,000	40,100	42,200	11,000
1902-1903	71,000	55,444	32,271	5,000
1903-1904	86,004	74,007	18,847	40,000
1904-1905	51,000	74,700	41,000	40,000
1905-1906	31,043	80,307	13,000	12,000
1906-1907	54,000	67,500	9,000	11,500
1907-1908	44,000	67,000	27,400	70,000
1908-1909	1,41,004	22,100	2,74,400	70,000
1909-1910	1,05,000	80,000	1,72,007	1,17,000
1910-1911	1,00,710	40,000	1,05,000	57,000
1911-1912	62,467	1,00,100	1,40,000	1,74,000

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (60 TOLA) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES
(At Sukkur).

Year	Wheat	Barely	Barley	Peas	Gram	Salt	Maize	Mustard-seed	After-feeding agricultural labourers	Wages per man per day
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1896										
1897										
1898	25	8	11	12	13	11				
1899	23	8	10	12	13	10				
1900	21	8	10	12	11	10				
1901	20	10	12	13	14	11				
1902	24	14	17	18	19	11				
1903	24	13	16	18	19	11				
1904	21	14	16	17	18	11				
1905	24	13	16	17	18	11				
1906	23	10	15	16	17	11				
1907	22	8	13	14	15	11				
1908	21	8	12	13	14	11				
1909	20	8	11	12	13	11				
1910	21	8	12	13	14	11				
1911	22	8	13	14	15	11				
1912	23	7	10	11	12	11				
1913	21	7	10	11	12	11				
1914	20	8	12	13	14	11				
1915	20	8	11	12	13	11				
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1916	20	8	11	12	13	11				
1917	20	8	11	12	13	11				
1918	20	8	11	12	13	11				
1919	20	8	11	12	13	11				
1920	20	8	11	12	13	11				
1921	20	8	11	12	13	11				

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages which differ from those recorded in previous statements are shown in a separate column at the right of the table. The corresponding average of 1000000 is shown in the table at the right of the table. The daily wage has been shown. Allowance made for meals for 10 days, holidays and periods of illness.

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 25 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1921-1922.	1931-32
	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.
1. Area—						
Borrowed ..	240 357	309 120	482 275	410 0	410 323	494 399
Protected ..	..	..	..	..	..	32 4
Total ..	240 357	309 120	482 275	410 0	410 323	526 403
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber ..	9,302	15,155	13,714	14,418	10,347	30,490
(2) Firewood ..	1,03,149	3,28,803	86,556	85,802	80,171	1,80,075
(3) Gracing ..	8,300	18,864	11,868	11,870	11,091	9,034
(4) Baid, yaks ..	510	2,342	4,174	433	685	500
(5) Loo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products ..	14,274	21,723	8,575	12,278	16,270	19,001
3. Receipts ..	1,03,821	2,86,021	1,02,007	1,02,660	1,00,000	2,84,790
4. Expenditure ..	1,45,123	1,64,190	30,505	30,230	36,903	1,31,803
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	10,621	2,045	23,119	246	5,812	562
6. Area closed to grazing ..	10,621	2,045	23,119	23,898	20,404	24,800

Note 1.—The figures for 1880-81, 1890-91, 1900-01, are for the old Mulkapur district, which included the 3 taluqas of Nasirabad, Mohar, Fakar, Larikana, Labitarin, Butevian and Kumbhar, which are now in the Larikana district.

Note 2.—Revenues and expenditure on account of forests, working plans and forest land are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

Taluka	Previous Settlement				
	Description	Period	Average area sown ¹	Average yearly amount	Average yearly net value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhapra	Disturbed	1871-72 to 1885-86	Acres, 21,868	Rs. 66,177	Rs. 2 7
Mirzapur-Mathura	Do.	1878-79 to 1885-86	22,940	64,157	1 10
Panna & Co.	Revised in 1894-95				
Shamli	Irregularities	1886-87 to 1893-94	62,074	208,680	1 1
Bahar	Revised	1892-93 to 1894-95	38,380	114,194	1 7
Bakht	Irregularities	1890-91 to 1895-96	45,333	179,329	1 10
Seharpur	Do.	1896-97 to 1898-99	60,044	216,332	1 7
Garhi Yams	Do.	1890-91 to 1892-93	85,409	221,216	1 7

* The rate grows to 100 chuns on 1,100 pards of Seharpur Municipality division.

PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENTS

Excess (Trimmings) Settlement should not be used for higher and lower years.

[illegible]

containing in much of his lifetime just what he had to give and he sold everything up to

TABLE XV—

Chirp (Original) Notations

Tallies	Raid					Pounce	
	Left	Right	Total	Balance Left	Balance Right	Chutty	Rate
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Chandro ..	Rs. 2. 3 12	Rs. 3. 3 4	Rs. 4. 2 4	Rs. 5. 2 12	Rs. 6. 3 12	Rs. 7. 1 0	Rs. 8. 2 0
Mugur Matich ..	{ 5 12 3 4	{ 2 3 2 12	{ 2 4 2 12	{ 3 12 2 4	{ 3 12 2 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..
Yane Ah ..	{ 2 0 2 10	{ 2 0 2 12	{ 2 0 2 10	{ 4 4 3 4	{ 4 4 3 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..
Ghosh ..	{ 4 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..	{ 4 4 ..	{ 4 4 ..	{	{
Rehri ..	{ 4 0 3 12	{ 4 0 2 8	{ 4 0 2 8	{ 4 12 3 4	{ 4 12 3 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 1 0 ..
Rakkar ..	{ 4 0 4 0	{ 4 4 3 12	{ 4 4 3 12	{ 4 12 4 4	{ 4 12 4 4	{	{
Shikhar ..	{ 4 12 3 12	{ 2 14 3 0	{ 2 14 3 0	{ 4 4 3 12	{ 4 4 3 12	{ 1 0 ..	{ 1 0 ..
Gharu Yane ..	{ 4 4 2 0	{ 3 12 2 8	{ 3 12 2 8	{ 4 0 3 4	{ 4 0 3 4	{	{

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over to				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	71	27	24	42	20
2. Murder	18	9	2	0	4
3. Culpable homicide	7	2	1	1	3
4. Rape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt ..	80	115	61	34	44
6. Dacoity and robbery	10	5	11	10	9
7. Theft, including cattle theft	930	207	280	246	180
8. Other offences under the I. P. C. ..	240	346	222	202	172
9. Maliciously	108	97	70	48	21
10. Poison	100	115	122	123	122
11. S.B. Law	7	4	0	..	..
12. Explosive .. .. .	..	..	..	12	0
13. Forest	87	101	70	40	40
14. Stamps	1	1	..	..	2
15. Municipal	450	720	419	310	199
16. Other offences	900	724	754	900	710
Total	2,402	1,881	2,143	1,125	1,041

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*contd.*

Offense.	Persons arrested or found guilty in			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offenses against public tranquility	43	37	17	25
2. Murder	2	4	3	2
3. Culpable homicide	4	2	1	4
4. Rape	1	—	—	—
5. Hurt, criminal form and assault, including grievous hurt.	35	44	81	115
6. Dacoity and robbery	4	2	26	2
7. Theft, including carrier theft	253	270	232	265
8. Other offenses under the T. P. C.	145	242	229	221
9. Dowry deaths	116	148	117	123
10. Police	100	138	108	80
11. Bell Law	2	—	4	—
12. Taxes	12	14	28	23
13. Forest	40	32	27	33
14. Summary	—	—	—	—
15. Municipal	198	192	284	119
16. Other offenses	240	319	200	750
Total	1,759	2,134	1,719	1,874

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
<i>Original.</i>					
Persons tried by—					
Magistrates	2,246	1,808	2,586	1,344	1,120
District, Sub-District and	4,728	5,624	2,308	2,819	2,943
Magistrates					
Court of Session	88	79	30	46	37
Total	8,779	8,531	4,994	5,063	4,220
<i>Appeals.</i>					
Number of appellants to District and Sub-District Magistrates	105	149	102	90	24
Number of appellants to Court of Session	120	158	140	183	121
Total	225	307	242	273	145
<i>Reviews.</i>					
Number of applicants for review by District Magistrate	22	42	14	7	1
Number of applicants for review by Court of Session	3	8	18	114	120
Total	25	50	32	121	121
Grand Total	9,140	9,391	5,268	5,461	4,486

TABLE XVII.—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS—*contd.*

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Oryenad.</i>				
Persons tried by—				
Subordinate Magistrates	4,722	4,179	4,213	3,990
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st. Class Magistrates	1,398	1,655	1,909	2,124
Court of Session	73	89	60	130
Total	6,193	5,923	6,182	6,244
<i>Appellate.</i>				
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates	77	118	80	104
Number of appellants to Court of Session	174	190	196	119
Total	251	308	276	223
<i>Revisonal.</i>				
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrates	8	9	2	13
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session	10	71	119	71
Total	18	80	121	84
Grand Total	6,462	6,311	6,579	6,551

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in.						Value of suits brought in.		Total number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judge's Court.			Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From District Courts.	From District Sessions.
	For recovery of moveable property.	Value of suits.	Total.	For recovery of moveable property.	Value of suits.	Total.				
							Rs.	Rs.		
1914	2,462	907	3,139	52	78	86	8,53,000	13,79,000	101	1
1914	2,801	609	3,694	72	86	101	9,21,000	15,00,500	130	11
1915	2,850	600	3,315	10	80	100	9,37,000	17,79,418	100	13
1916	2,998	500	4,377	10	95	75	9,40,700	11,04,000	308	13
1917	3,430	634	4,114	15	72	84	7,83,700	14,55,307	88	12
1918	3,809	624	4,904	10	97	107	9,66,200	20,18,587	101	10
1919	4,300	730	5,030	31	131	133	12,02,474	27,43,000	100	6
1920	4,290	742	5,009	25	149	179	10,37,074	20,31,000	116	20
1921	3,900	790	4,730	40	144	187	10,00,811	24,01,754	125	9

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

Year	Registration offices.	Affecting immovable property		
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary tax.
	Number.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	14	5,099	42,21,021	20,417
1894-95	14	5,199	39,70,163	19,445
1895-96	14	5,416	47,70,572	21,925
1896-1897	15	10,339	47,83,001	22,704
1897-1898	15	9,681	48,90,166	21,835
1898-1899	15	8,541	52,33,865	23,215
1899	9	3,753	49,23,441	23,84
1900	8	3,820	37,98,700	21,74
1901	8	3,500	37,98,400	23,18
1902	8	3,569	34,73,800	18,902
1903	8	3,576	21,83,281	12,308
1904	8	3,719	23,88,471	12,908
1905	8	4,414	21,73,493	16,700
1906	8	5,000	36,72,739	21,787
1907	8	5,299	48,11,307	26,997
1908	9	7,399	55,00,000	26,513
1909	9	9,700	47,97,800	20,788
1910	9	8,347	47,79,116	19,927
1911	9	7,915	48,98,500	24,707
1912	9	6,999	50,43,479	22,433
1913	9	9,443	37,99,000	23,499
1914	9	4,751	34,53,700	24,899
1915	9	4,423	38,13,500	20,379
1916	10	11,408	36,14,960	42,890
1917	10	9,096	103,14,300	21,289
1918	10	8,182	1,09,84,321	42,280

Note 1.—The figures for the first 5 years are for the whole of the Adikurup District as previously formed, i.e., inclusive of the 7 talukhs since transferred to Lathur District. The figures for the remaining years are for the Adikurup District as newly formed.

Note 2.—The figures for the last 10 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years, for financial years. Figures for January to March 1902 are included in both the years, 1901-02 and 1902.

TABLE XIX.—REGISTRATION—*contd.*

Year.	Assisting movable property.		Total receipts.	
	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra with every fee and fine.
	Number	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	223	402	20,907	12,001
1897-98	209	425	19,960	11,960
1898-99	282	490	22,264	12,000
1899-1900	286	540	23,000	12,500
1900-1901	273	627	22,902	14,201
1901-1902	309	274	9,282	6,347
1902	189	244	9,502	6,666
1903	80	137	3,461	2,074
1904	107	209	4,224	4,225
1905	308	302	18,316	1,000
1906	110	290	12,070	1,000
1907	80	302	14,224	1,000
1908	148	247	10,247	1,000
1909	144	400	22,214	1,000
1910	114	304	21,303	1,000
1911	180	647	27,160	2,201
1912	190	824	31,200	2,200
1913	147	645	27,172	2,204
1914	121	600	23,100	2,200
1915	125	625	22,800	2,000
1916	261	624	29,607	2,300
1917	198	710	25,014	2,400
1918	205	710	24,200	2,200
1919	222	600	40,000	1,000
1920	218	774	41,902	2,200
1921	220	900	43,020	2,200

Note 1.—The figures for the first 5 years are for the whole of the Saharapur district as presently formed, i.e., inclusive of the 2 taluqas then transferred to Lucknow district. The figures for the 6 following years are for the Saharapur district as newly formed.

Note 2.—The figures for the last 10 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years 374 fiscal years. Figures for January to March 1922 are included in both the years, 1921-22 and 1922.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1921.

Police Station.	In-spectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra guard.	
						Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sukkur Town	1	6	34	317	365	2	9*
Bagh	1	8	12	..	..
Chak	1	13	14	..	..
Lahli	2	4	6	..	..
Miskapur Town	..	1	5	31	38	..	..
Yatunga	1	2	3	..	..
Kinappur	..	1	1	8	10	..	..
Lal	1	2	3	..	..
Rumri Town	..	1	1	2	4	..	..
Khanpota	1	2	3	..	..
Dulay	1	2	3	..	..
Kahpota	1	2	3	..	..
Pirjo dola	2	2	..	..
Uchri Tala	1	6	7	..	..
Uchro	1	6	7	..	..
Betta Abli	1	2	3	..	..
Mullapur	1	2	3	..	..
Mirpur Matheli	..	1	1	6	8	..	..
Khanpur (Mirpur Matheli)	1	4	5	..	..
Qashli	1	6	7	..	..
Qashli	2	11	13	..	..
Total	8	21	132	727	918	2	9*

* (Start for the Imperial Force of India, Sukkur.)

Summary for the District.

1. At 12 Police Stations	..	10	23	48	113	..	..
2. At 31 Outpost	..	..	25	71	96	..	..
3. At District Headquarters	..	2	6	24	100	..	..
4. At Taluka Headquarters	..	4	13	47	234	..	..
5. Reserve	..	..	..	34	100	..	..
6. Total in the District	Annual Unarmed Mounted	16	25	94	362	..	..
	..	..	..	34	100	..	..
Total	..	8	21	132	727	2	9
7. Actual strength	..	8	21	132	727	2	9

* Estimate of Police Stations at District and Taluka Headquarters.

TABLE XXI—JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
* Sukkur District Prison	383	26	409	342	401	110	40
† Sukkur Special Prison	231	20	250	—	—	—	—
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	114	20	134	109	118	89	75
Total	728	66	794	451	519	199	115

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in						
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
* Sukkur District Prison	453	409	558	430	415	508	345
† Sukkur Special Prison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	62	12	29	28	37	40	16
Total	515	421	587	458	452	548	361

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in						
	1897.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
* Sukkur District Prison	450	552	539	439	440	434	474
† Sukkur Special Prison	—	—	—	107	107	201	130
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	18	17	20	34	35	30	16
Total	468	569	559	580	582	665	620

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in							
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1900.	1901.
* Sukkur District Prison	450	410	427	409	391	404	445	394
† Sukkur Special Prison	100	171	171	177	137	197	450	140
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	12	19	20	33	31	25	27	21
Total	562	599	618	619	558	626	922	555

* Reopened from Sukkur Special Prison in 1899.

† Opened in 1900.

‡ Inclusive of the inmates transferred to the Larhanna District since 1901. Information is not available for the years 1900 to 1909 has not been incorporated in the records for those years being non-existent.

From the year 1910, the accommodation of males and females in Sukkur District Prison is 477 and 25 respectively.

From the year 1912, the accommodation of males and females in "Third Class Sub-Jails and Lockups" 144 and 26, respectively.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS.

Kind of revenue realized.	1906-07.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-1909.	1909-1909.	1909-1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ^a	22,00,792	22,21,003	22,04,000	21,78,104	22,24,719	22,07,467	22,45,613
Stamp ^a	2,48,222	2,59,784	2,51,232	2,09,003	2,10,718	2,31,791	2,52,237
License tax ^a	97,412	1,00,242	1,00,000	1,11,804	1,18,491	1,18,379	77,239
House ^a	1,22,230	1,23,897	1,21,077	1,25,200	1,27,040	1,24,780	1,32,129
Local fund ¹	4,24,164	4,13,242	4,20,724	4,78,471	4,21,310	4,41,400	4,24,011
Other sources ²	2,30,740	2,37,031	2,31,880	2,27,728	2,12,073	2,12,209	1,85,000
Total	31,78,158	32,53,251	31,89,384	30,50,481	32,15,315	32,29,044	32,88,448

Kind of revenue realized.	1909-1909.	1909-1909.	1909-1909.	1909-1909.	1909-1909.	1909-1909.	1909-1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ^a	10,00,284	9,99,213	10,12,800	10,91,344	10,72,300	10,99,217	11,31,079
Stamp ^a	1,00,000	1,81,231	1,72,438	1,00,340	1,00,724	1,00,797	1,00,230
License tax ^a	70,848	54,784	68,720	55,500	54,154	59,189	60,217
House ^a	87,220	88,100	1,20,792	1,24,784	1,07,283	1,22,461	1,24,865
Local fund ¹	1,00,000	1,71,274	2,31,097	2,47,268	2,21,960	2,46,800	2,37,196
Other sources ²	1,12,744	2,10,740	2,31,073	2,35,314	2,00,997	2,37,380	2,31,725
Total	10,24,084	10,06,101	12,64,725	12,44,823	10,98,234	12,75,073	12,85,202

^a The figures against them represent the collections of the tenants of the districts. Transactions of the districts for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXVII, which show the revenues of the districts. The figures under stamp include those for Typist and Printing district also, as separate figures are not available.

¹ Revenue village rent also and will not agree with table XXVII

² Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS—*contd.*

Head of revenue account.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	30,01,530	26,42,002	23,86,722	18,99,828	17,04,224	13,38,298	12,17,605
Stamp† ..	1,97,883	2,10,000	2,23,320	2,18,880	2,20,000	2,12,000	2,18,602
Income tax* ..	98,033	94,884	94,031	67,247	72,144	93,891	92,096
Excise* ..	2,32,100	2,25,802	1,59,401	1,12,857	2,76,420	2,70,874	2,10,360
Local fund† ..	2,72,842	2,49,004	2,49,121	2,22,734	2,27,579	2,63,632	2,69,522
Other sources‡ ..	2,61,281	2,67,473	2,18,743	2,10,281	2,53,908	2,47,638	2,38,300
Total ..	31,33,051	28,12,690	27,03,961	27,30,137	32,34,119	24,04,116	27,35,921

Head of revenue account.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	14,12,699	9,90,749	14,96,944	11,98,388	10,64,075	16,35,817
Stamp* ..	1,09,111	1,43,898	2,50,000	2,54,000	2,88,720	2,19,182
Income tax* ..	1,22,120	1,40,880	2,13,803	2,81,274	4,17,510	1,88,719
Excise* ..	5,76,188	3,04,001	2,64,579	2,19,276	5,03,727	4,68,882
Local fund† ..	1,15,942	2,47,040	1,27,500	5,46,512	2,01,901	4,19,573
Other sources‡ ..	2,11,637	2,99,002	2,40,000	6,66,326	2,28,270	1,18,518
Total ..	27,32,832	21,94,661	26,96,826	26,43,290	29,97,297	28,09,827

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the districts, irrespective of the districts for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the districts. The figures under stamp include those for Upper Sind Frontier district also, as separate figures are not available.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of land revenue.

§ For Sukkur District only.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22

Taluka.				Land Revenue.	Stamps.	Revenue L.A.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	"	"	"	2,22,330	1,41,470	36,692
Mithapur	"	"	"	2,04,980	1,27,515	1,07,605
Mirali Taluk	"	"	"	2,48,324	8,022	2,022
Kohat	"	"	"	1,24,340	Stamp duty charged from Sukkur	12,382
Shohat	"	"	"	1,12,940		2,422
Deer Ali	"	"	"	1,25,422	2,960	1,270
Mirpur	"	"	"	1,22,442	2,545	2,527
Chamra	"	"	"	1,33,742	2,972	2,412
Total				14,07,222	2,87,721	5,07,222

Taluka.				Excise.	Other Revenue.	Local Fund.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	"	"	"	90,542	1,70,229	9,224	1,022,370
Mithapur	"	"	"	24,822	22,452	22,222	2,97,222
Mirali Taluk	"	"	"	5,127	11,122	11,511	2,97,222
Kohat	"	"	"	10,222	12,222	2,222	1,22,222
Shohat	"	"	"	2,222	2,222	2,222	1,22,222
Deer Ali	"	"	"	2,222	12,222	2,222	1,22,222
Mirpur	"	"	"	1,222	2,222	2,222	1,22,222
Chamra	"	"	"	1,772	2,222	2,222	1,22,222
Total				1,72,222	2,12,222	62,222	2,52,222

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Not paid revenue—						
1. Arrears ..	5,503	7,500	8,498	10,188	22,200	29,275
2. Current ..	8,22,000	12,01,823	17,92,729	11,85,642	11,84,820	13,55,333
3. Total ..	8,27,503	12,09,323	17,11,354	11,95,830	11,97,020	13,84,608
II. Deductions—						
1. Revolutions ..	22,601	4,877	13,079	10,802	1,54,800	7,720
2. Arrears withdrawn ..	511	0	280	824	2,002	1,304
3. Total ..	23,112	4,877	13,359	11,626	1,56,802	9,024
III. Not demanded—						
1. Arrears ..	8,551	7,820	8,150	24,350	22,517	27,502
2. Current ..	8,10,800	12,30,843	12,87,800	11,25,940	10,00,878	14,47,500
3. Total ..	8,19,351	12,38,663	12,95,950	11,50,290	10,23,395	14,75,002
IV. Collections—						
1. Arrears ..	1,114	604	5,617	16,470	15,300	20,295
2. Current ..	8,10,132	12,94,370	10,47,004	11,27,518	9,88,493	12,21,817
3. Total ..	8,11,246	12,94,974	10,52,621	11,43,988	10,03,793	12,42,112
V. Balance—						
1. Arrears ..	7,147	8,990	4,503	8,077	17,983	17,019
2. Current ..	250	1,470	20,602	27,322	12,408	21,801
3. Total ..	7,397	10,460	25,105	35,400	30,391	38,820

LAND REVENUE.

1860-1861.	1862-1863.	1863-1864.	1864-1865.	1865-1866.	1866-1867.	1867-1868.	1868-1869.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,187	1,18,431	1,00,000	1,41,266	1,97,004	1,07,447	5,71,000	69,204
10,670	4,04,000	18,71,000	22,22,772	12,04,145	17,04,217	16,12,700	17,73,004
14,00,000	10,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	17,21,000	18,11,000	16,00,000	18,00,000
93,000	51,110	41,000	37,130	20,700	12,000	42,000	11,100
101	20,450	1,000	2,000	34,000	12,000	8,000	1,000
80,000	81,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	20,000	20,000	10,000
42,000	1,00,000	1,10,000	1,30,000	42,000	30,000	1,00,000	41,000
14,00,000	8,00,000	14,00,000	11,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000
15,00,000	8,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	10,00,000	12,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
12,000	41,000	32,000	31,000	30,000	30,000	41,000	11,000
10,00,000	7,00,000	12,00,000	10,00,000	14,00,000	10,00,000	14,00,000	17,00,000
10,00,000	8,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	10,00,000	14,00,000	12,00,000
20,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	30,000	40,000	1,00,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1,00,000	1,20,000	1,40,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	10,000	10,000

Particulars	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Not less revenue—						
1. Arrears ..	94,365	87,802	10,387	90,180	51,501	44,125
2. Current ..	11,50,402	14,10,307	19,28,860	12,00,212	13,05,058	10,82,868
3. Total ..	12,44,767	14,98,109	19,39,247	12,90,392	13,56,559	11,26,993
2. Deductions—						
1. Excesses ..	18,663	17,281	1,28,607	80,103	21,223	26,478
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	12,773	9,651	9,798	10,880	2,740	1,546
3. Total ..	31,436	26,932	1,38,405	90,983	23,963	28,024
3. Not lessened—						
1. Arrears ..	79,728	81,261	48,618	81,804	65,165	51,807
2. Current ..	18,70,777	18,93,246	9,01,847	11,50,210	12,70,829	18,65,151
3. Total ..	19,50,505	19,74,507	9,50,465	11,72,014	13,35,994	19,16,958
4. Collections—						
1. Arrears ..	62,210	58,382	43,200	21,546	25,086	15,779
2. Current ..	12,48,508	15,92,902	6,78,002	11,01,543	10,97,152	18,52,240
3. Total ..	13,10,718	16,51,284	7,21,202	11,23,089	11,22,238	18,68,019
5. Balance—						
1. Arrears ..	99,511	14,962	21,223	24,274	22,790	15,088
2. Current ..	81,271	80,825	24,753	27,031	12,804	4,523
3. Total ..	1,80,782	95,787	45,976	51,305	35,594	19,611

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,000	24,912	23,375	25,188	22,729	26,093	19,419
13,96,769	15,41,323	13,94,694	15,24,131	13,56,334	15,34,141	14,42,074
11,34,840	12,85,343	12,261,043	16,34,323	15,80,040	12,70,394	14,51,436
16,229	17,074	20,000	1,25,670	23,339	2,09,600	27,967
949	1,074	29	15	339	2,019	679
12,207	16,449	21,112	1,00,000	26,779	2,66,747	28,342
27,000	22,000	22,000	20,100	19,229	19,914	18,225
12,84,559	15,84,382	15,82,773	1,11,001	15,42,000	19,20,442	12,81,000
13,15,623	16,07,209	13,59,639	1,21,844	12,85,225	16,80,307	14,02,679
11,007	6,661	16,670	14,947	20,550	22,493	10,431
12,40,264	16,37,444	15,25,002	9,02,000	15,26,102	20,30,104	12,80,347
15,50,001	16,44,221	15,86,032	2,17,014	15,10,072	19,41,847	15,80,799
13,740	10,037	12,340	5,200	5,010	7,100	9,000
8,500	9,410	7,010	6,200	12,844	17,274	6,500
24,012	21,073	20,100	12,500	18,000	19,400	11,000

TABLE XXIV—

Examined Articles.	Source/As from	1885-86.	1896-97.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1914-15.
A. Imported.	1. Home. Per cent.	2,808	2,865	1,701	1,837	2,700
B. Country spirit and fermented liquor.	1. Excise duty.	1,51,394	1,54,500	1,23,128	1,09,433	1,39,000
	2. Excise and Police fees.	6,091	8,801	6,470	6,312	6,440
	Total ..	1,57,475	1,60,041	1,29,899	1,26,582	1,45,440
C. Opium and preparations.	1. India ..	89,190	41,011	42,305	60,879	51,475
	2. Home fees.	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Fees on sale proceeds.	..	..	..	70,232	75,000
	Total ..	89,190	41,011	42,305	131,111	126,475
D. Drugs other than Opium.	1. Fees on per cents.	..	..	..	..	150
	2. Home fees.	90,000	94,000	90,100	90,500	90,000
	Total ..	90,000	94,000	90,100	90,500	90,150
E. Miscellaneous.	1. Alkali ..	5	5	90	30	40
	2. Opium ..	1,800	1,801	1,870	1,872	1,870
	Total ..	1,805	1,806	1,960	1,902	1,910
Total gross revenue.		2,37,342	2,00,052	2,00,819	25,78,224	25,80,465

* For the whole of 1902.

Note 1.—The figures for 1885-86 to 1900-1901 are for the whole.

Note 2.—The figures for first 7 years are for revenue years.

EXCISE.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,319	2,009	1,303	2,004	2,022	2,025	2,519	2,145	2,179
1,00,000	40,236	56,449	20,105	97,199	84,969	1,07,074	1,27,823	1,50,000
8,000	6,656	2,727	4,120	4,309	4,303	4,304	4,744	4,700
1,12,799	84,879	84,216	80,251	91,423	89,339	1,11,789	1,29,377	1,55,813
20,000	12,000	10,433	14,278	15,024	14,110	14,015	15,001	17,000
10,440	6,500	45,070	8,240	7,440	4,155	4,000	3,140	3,000
727,217	58,578	*20,013	17,024	19,407	81,297	28,412	30,150	34,800
44	24,000	20,875	27,961	40,874	31,409	78,073	80,254	72,781
40,200	22,000	19,977	29,021	26,009	23,710	22,000	24,000	27,000
80,344	50,913	40,455	57,045	76,343	71,869	1,02,108	1,07,044	1,10,477
2	2	91	102	2	60	1	10	15
1,000	10	500	1,040	1,041	10	10	..	..
1,407	12	787	1,171	1,047	79	16	10	25
73,000,500	1,66,000	*1,00,436	1,50,034	1,60,230	2,00,800	2,44,599	2,70,180	2,73,000

* Includes Upper Sind Frontier.

Malabar District, inclusive of the 7 taluqas transferred to Madras District in 1901.
 Years of 1902-1905 for two 6 months ending March, 1903, and the end for financial years.

TABLE XXIV—

Export article	Receipts from	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported	1. License fee ..	2,257	2,254	2,259	2,226	2,191
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still and duty.	1,24,725	1,20,544	1,25,227	1,21,371	1,22,260
	2. Excise and Stamp fees.	1,224	2,440	17,025	16,396	21,526
	Total ..	1,26,204	1,22,804	1,42,502	1,39,207	1,45,216
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty	11,700	10,524	15,440	15,129	13,260
	2. License fee ..	11,820	11,396	11,459	11,357	9,390
	3. Duty on sale proceeds.	3,530	10,000	9,232	28,400	22,579
	Total ..	26,110	27,960	37,084	55,186	45,289
D. Drugs other than Opium.	1. Fee on permits.	79,330	85,450	86,598	76,490	66,210
	2. License fee ..	47,597	44,440	39,692	39,065	39,490
	Total ..	1,26,927	1,29,890	1,26,290	1,15,555	1,05,700
E. Miscellaneous	1. Akkari ..	30	145	19	7	8
	2. Opium ..	..	..	..	10	2
	Total ..	30	145	19	17	10
	Total revenue ..	2,52,521	2,52,909	2,81,000	2,65,664	2,72,215

EXCISE—*contd.*

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,399	2,291	3,321	3,694	4,975	3,827	4,882	4,743
1,12,384	1,75,414	1,94,793	1,37,748	1,69,999	1,60,079	1,72,997	1,55,984
22,005	32,910	24,679	32,679	42,075	53,023	47,353	41,474
1,39,487	1,98,224	1,54,771	1,70,427	1,82,054	2,14,999	2,20,350	1,98,127
17,398	14,460	14,085	14,100	11,597	12,190	12,740	17,940
19,042	19,642	19,656	19,723	18,512	21,323	23,810	31,343
90,989	31,323	23,332	43,144	59,032	39,675	40,779	32,047
44,007	39,547	40,099	73,527	68,323	72,479	62,358	90,339
47,311	31,949	39,320	74,840	54,334	1,18,331	1,70,077	1,39,148
40,824	37,324	39,010	46,162	47,939	59,498	74,344	79,734
81,100	1,08,373	1,30,341	1,20,902	1,39,574	1,78,10	2,30,381	2,29,179
2	18	278	234	225	27	244	221
1	18	40					
1	18	266	244	235	278	244	221
3,85,020	3,22,722	3,21,694	3,36,813	4,07,600	3,79,322	3,89,309	3,13,916

TABLE XXV—STAMPS.

Sub-accounts	1882-1883	1883-1884	1884-1885	1885-1886	1886-1887	1887-1888	1888-1889
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,57,210	1,40,000	1,54,813	1,77,000	1,30,254	1,05,128	1,34,275
2. Non-judicial stamps	83,450	92,019	83,779	95,045	1,00,502	1,04,014	79,483
(1) Foreign bill and consular stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps	10,027	9,894	9,039	10,025	9,037	12,899	9,491
(3) Bills of exchange or promiss.	5,280	6,031	5,772	4,197	4,809	9,478	5,812
(4) Impressed stamps and labels	74,000	76,003	68,817	80,721	90,162	82,440	67,707
(5) Stamp transfer and other sums in impressed stamps	28	8	12	75	17	8	41
Total	2,24,767	2,79,964	2,94,197	2,79,025	2,90,910	2,12,722	2,72,298

Note.—The figures under the years 1883-84 to 1888-89 include those of the portion which has since been transferred to the Lachna district.

Sub-accounts	1889-1890	1890-1891	1891-1892	1892-1893	1893-1894	1894-1895	1895-1896
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,11,074	1,00,079	95,718	99,029	1,00,874	1,02,810	1,04,000
2. Non-judicial stamps	32,080	41,704	54,220	60,032	62,525	70,742	86,019
(1) Foreign bill and consular stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	256
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps	2,781	2,215	2,108	2,362	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or promiss.	2,012	3,320	4,328	7,033	4,067	5,442	7,000
(4) Impressed stamps and labels	41,800	35,229	41,601	45,074	56,867	71,008	86,717
(5) Stamp transfer and other sums in impressed stamps	..	..	..	..	21	42	54
Total	1,86,936	1,82,748	1,98,947	1,99,000	1,99,000	1,99,222	1,98,224

TABLE XXV—STAMPS—*contd.*

Like periods.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Federal stamps.	1,10,838	1,33,457	1,50,948	1,17,171	1,23,490	1,23,197	1,53,318
2. Non-federal stamps.	85,940	91,777	1,13,331	98,758	95,877	94,440	90,207
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	593	1,802	1,905	276	49	101	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange of banks.	9,375	11,000	11,641	13,144	12,194	12,349	10,418
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	79,423	78,165	97,612	85,258	82,614	79,567	81,380
(5) Share transfer and similar stamps.	51	..	75	..	12	..	489
Total ..	1,07,248	2,16,194	2,36,486	2,15,034	2,19,372	2,11,247	2,17,555

Like periods.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Federal stamps.	1,01,006	80,445	1,25,001	1,44,345	1,39,369	1,40,429
2. Non-federal stamps.	91,103	79,120	1,30,969	1,34,355	1,35,749	1,39,002
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange of banks.	11,213	11,780	11,894	13,344	14,452	7,004
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	79,892	67,339	1,07,807	1,30,997	1,21,260	1,32,425
(5) Share transfer and similar stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,92,119	1,69,565	2,75,671	2,88,641	2,87,831	2,89,791

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I— Salaries.		Part II— Companies.		Part III— Insurance.	
	Assessable.	Net taxable Amount.	Assessable.	Net taxable Amount.	Assessable.	Net taxable Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896-1897	..	94	2,359	1	79	12
1896-1897	..	76	1,860	1	79	12
1897-1898	..	81	1,810	1	79	11
1898-1899	..	101	1,843	1	111	18
1899-1900	..	87	1,705	1	80	14
1900-1901	..	65	1,720	1	102	8
1901-1902	..	70	1,858	1	75	11
1902-1903	..	72	2,013	1	62	7
1903-1904	..	35	1,347	1	63	8
1904-1905	..	33	1,438	1	94	8
1905-1906	..	5	559	18	1,003	4
1906-1907	..	8	380	25	1,322	14
1907-1908	..	6	363	23	697	2
1908-1909	..	2	79	30	1,440	1
1909-1910	..	4	77	32	1,438	1
1910-1911	..	1	50	37	1,534	1
1911-1912	..	1	54	39	1,414	..
1912-1913	..	1	56	37	1,584	1
1913-1914	..	2	73	40	1,009	..
1914-1915	..	2	114	41	1,117	..
1915-1916	..	2	80	31	1,152	..
1916-1917	..	35	1,407	1	99	..
1917-1918	..	45	1,824	1	236	..
1918-1919
1919-1920
1920-1921
1921-1922

Note—These figures are exclusive of deductions on salary, pension, etc., and interest on amounts actually recovered for the district by the Accountant General's Office.

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX—*contd.*

Year.	Part IV.— Other Sources		Total.	
	Assessment.	Net collection.	Assessment.	Net collection.
		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896	2,743	51,330	2,800	52,832
1896-1897	2,800	54,063	2,856	56,729
1897-1898	2,840	57,246	2,900	59,696
1898-1899	2,975	60,746	3,007	61,798
1899-1900	3,180	72,823	3,287	75,672
1900-1901	3,000	70,342	3,008	73,442
1901-1902	3,312	66,079	3,364	71,997
1902-1903	3,320	66,730	3,360	70,862
1903-1904	1,267	22,664	1,314	24,794
1904-1905	1,001	27,180	1,040	28,728
1905-1906	1,044	22,664	1,002	24,004
1906-1907	856	23,219	801	22,660
1907-1908	1,226	22,008	1,267	24,102
1908-1909	868	25,511	1,066	27,029
1909-1910	1,216	24,146	1,246	25,702
1910-1911	1,373	24,970	1,212	26,271
1911-1912	1,376	21,600	1,267	22,104
1912-1913	1,212	24,783	1,254	26,402
1913-1914	1,257	20,053	1,279	22,222
1914-1915	1,222	21,766	1,266	22,901
1915-1916	1,226	22,244	1,267	22,518
1916-1917	1,500	20,698	1,562	20,702
1917-1918	823	26,947	816	26,217
1918-1919	1,111	2,16,501	—	2,20,022
1919-1920	1,392	2,20,341	1,371	2,24,341
1920-1921	1,401	2,15,072	1,420	2,20,416
1921-1922	821	25,116	821	25,116

Note.—These figures are estimates of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and depend on returns directly forwarded for the District by the Assessments Committee in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.				Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500	
				Amount.	No. of persons.	Amount.	No. of persons.
					Rs.		Rs.
1910-1911	..	..	..	1,848	23,139	417	4,801
1911-1912	..	..	..	1,904	21,772	445	10,138
1912-1913	..	..	..	1,961	21,598	507	11,701
1913-1914	..	..	..	1,971	22,894	509	11,129
1914-1915	..	..	..	2,065	23,140	540	11,139
1915-1916	..	..	..	1,894	21,784	540	11,141
1916-1917	..	..	..	1,704	20,426	584	12,891
1917-1918	..	..	..	1,673	19,184	637	12,811
1918-1919	..	..	..	157	1,010	800	11,141
1919-1920	..	..	..	..	..	139	12,139
1920-1921	..	..	..	..	..	820	11,139
1921-1922	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1922-1923	..	..	..	..	..	774	11,139
1923-1924	..	..	..	..	..	667	11,139
1924-1925	..	..	..	..	..	740	11,139
1925-1926	..	..	..	..	..	714	11,139
1926-1927	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1927-1928	..	..	..	..	..	741	11,139
1928-1929	..	..	..	..	..	747	11,139
1929-1930	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1930-1931	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1931-1932	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1932-1933	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1933-1934	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1934-1935	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1935-1936	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1936-1937	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1937-1938	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1938-1939	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1939-1940	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1940-1941	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139
1941-1942	..	..	..	..	..	800	11,139

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV—*contd.*

Year	Incomes of Rs. 1,000—5,000		Incomes exceeding Rs. 5,000		Total	
	Assessment	Net collections	Assessment	Net collections	Assessment	Net collections
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1936-1937	189	8,314	118	22,809	5,743	81,293
1937-1938	189	8,400	127	24,404	5,889	84,895
1938-1939	190	8,987	119	24,322	5,906	87,442
1939-1940	203	7,965	231	26,060	6,979	89,749
1940-1941	225	8,400	246	27,497	7,158	76,525
1941-1942	229	8,525	247	27,221	7,300	79,542
1942-1943	239	8,819	257	27,008	7,352	86,390
1943-1944	250	8,548	282	27,385	7,720	86,730
1944-1945	249	8,587	245	28,000	7,297	78,525
1945-1946	260	7,714	229	29,350	7,007	87,181
1946-1947	218	8,221	229	30,273	7,004	82,863
1947-1948	190	8,034	147	31,903	641	85,343
1948-1949	212	8,044	249	31,840	1,234	77,694
1949-1950	161	8,875	239	32,380	649	85,211
1950-1951	222	7,825	249	31,557	1,240	71,581
1951-1952	225	8,271	230	30,703	1,170	74,070
1952-1953	215	10,237	218	30,179	1,678	71,696
1953-1954	214	8,037	220	29,188	1,814	64,263
1954-1955	220	8,213	198	31,129	1,257	74,608
1955-1956	200	8,763	193	31,823	1,225	74,779
1956-1957	272	10,499	311	32,469	1,434	79,534
1957-1958	289	11,729	279	32,559	1,399	4,37,681
1958-1959	190	7,414	309	36,011	918	82,827
1959-1960	229	8,271	340	1,04,215	1,280	1,79,882
1960-1961	—	—	2,371	3,86,747	1,471	2,59,344
1961-1962	—	—	2,489	8,19,679	1,493	8,36,876
1962-1963	—	—	367	79,119	844	21,119

TABLE XXVII-A-

Particulars	1886-1887	1887-1888	1888-1889	1889-1890	1890-1891	1891-1892	1892-1893
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>							
Provincial rates ..	2,04,431	1,80,454	2,02,309	2,17,313	1,88,919	1,80,547	2,33,144
Excise ..	1,202	484	303	444	507	1,016	1,207
Medical ..	640	331	475	610	2,152	501	475
Subsidies and other revenue departments ..	6,285	6,500	3,478	2,340	2,300	2,234	1,845
Gift works ..	50,997	16,793	22,344	17,340	15,800	11,413	22,87
Contributions ..	66,664	31,300	57,000	19,774	24,000	25,251	64,000
Pounds ..	11,001	14,266	10,646	7,210	9,071	8,590	4,300
Miscellaneous ..	745	7,852	1,405	652	1,219	501	304
Total ..	2,89,109	2,74,070	2,97,062	2,60,727	2,75,193	2,69,502	2,87,266
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>							
Administration ..	6,874	7,100	6,790	7,555	7,900	6,473	7,200
Education ..	87,543	81,688	74,717	77,323	73,844	75,904	75,000
Medical ..	18,603	18,940	43,325	26,286	26,053	21,790	18,750
Subsidies and other revenue departments ..	17,329	20,268	10,532	9,337	9,940	9,224	10,000
Gift works ..	1,37,838	1,45,611	1,60,925	1,56,719	1,29,578	1,35,823	1,42,440
Contributions ..	177	2,000	2,100	3,000	3,007	2,829	4,617
Miscellaneous ..	35,571	3,478	4,321	3,000	3,226	3,010	2,400
Total ..	2,89,627	3,09,396	3,91,022	3,10,188	2,83,216	2,67,002	2,87,000

Note.—The figures from 1886-87 to 1891-92 are for the old Shikharpur district.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

1882-1883.	1883-1884.	1884-1885.	1885-1886.	1886-1887.	1887-1888.	1888-1889.	1889-1890.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81,134	60,821	90,078	67,440	97,607	1,119,102	1,201,354	1,07,878
1,124	1,421	1,391	1,024	1,614	1,388	1,710	1,310
1,005	100	386	51	169	14	79	40
2,116	2,502	2,675	2,727	2,631	2,389	2,862	2,229
3,243	6,725	14,400	6,100	7,609	10,021	11,754	10,724
27,120	40,913	48,680	50,724	61,684	92,209	92,725	1,01,721
334	1,421	797	1,438	1,739	1,696	1,124	6,130
1,399	444	494	339	655	487	6,465	1,314
1,70,965	1,21,402	1,83,028	1,32,454	2,04,167	2,75,894	2,22,238	2,29,163
5,367	4,427	4,816	4,341	2,370	1,322	19,111	6,123
19,291	10,211	42,910	21,227	50,700	55,802	42,704	70,441
8,764	7,801	7,120	6,812	8,430	6,777	10,621	22,080
10,222	9,427	10,130	10,130	10,909	10,205	10,209	12,462
45,741	25,910	63,518	34,301	1,06,174	1,38,695	97,220	1,00,977
2,318	1,000	720	1,225	1,665	2,664	1,748	1,279
2,120	1,243	2,138	2,038	2,269	1,984	2,855	1,277
1,26,990	1,01,435	1,29,422	1,01,967	1,44,382	2,17,722	1,86,840	2,27,975

Amounts of the seven talukas also transferred to the District Board.

TABLE XXVIIA-

Particulars.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>						
Provincial taxes ..	80,041	81,018	66,702	83,216	86,262	1,39,860
Simultaneous ..	3,809	1,438	1,446	1,233	1,223	960
Refund ..	67	76	62	11	216	300
Interest on and other minor departments.	4,810	4,324	2,006	700	1,373	1,112
Civil works ..	9,641	10,497	4,544	5,331	5,721	1,307
Contributions ..	1,03,183	1,17,152	1,26,774	1,37,572	1,53,576	1,41,678
Funds ..	-1,438	-182	-123	-378	-1,140	-771
Miscellaneous ..	700	800	807	1,396	1,208	900
Total ..	2,17,027	2,23,445	1,98,879	2,29,169	2,32,334	2,86,268
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>						
Administration ..	6,374	1,060	10,643	5,426	709	1,159
Simultaneous ..	74,300	84,769	83,328	96,590	1,09,300	1,07,205
Refund ..	12,148	10,000	11,503	16,257	18,057	19,191
Interest on and other minor departments.	11,323	12,234	10,616	10,480	8,967	12,507
Civil works ..	1,45,509	1,30,206	96,155	42,130	68,004	68,323
Contributions ..	1,582	1,000	1,600	1,702	2,143	2,400
Miscellaneous ..	1,000	3,417	2,499	3,002	3,886	2,339
Total ..	2,50,314	2,46,016	2,20,710	2,16,801	2,20,666	2,37,124

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1956-1957.	1957-1958.	1958-1959.	1959-1960.	1960-1961.	1961-1962.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,24,480	1,33,130	1,23,331	96,372	76,599	1,20,391
1,223	929	669	929	122	175
10	973	489	37	197	111
2,851	2,389	2,195	1,899	2,353	2,469
1,818	10,345	19,899	18,837	21,966	9,774
1,14,549	1,09,964	1,07,949	1,10,832	1,27,440	2,72,018
194	2,565	877	994	.....	.....
4,851	3,945	193	548	3,499	799
2,16,316	2,54,074	2,00,963	1,27,207	2,43,344	4,22,806
1,110	1,797	2,246	9,825	10,208	11,261
84,694	1,11,017	1,24,982	1,26,867	1,76,243	1,29,269
9,972	13,221	19,677	18,804	23,800	15,820
10,067	10,123	11,949	14,292	11,167	17,604
1,64,377	93,093	1,29,790	1,73,693	1,45,041	1,34,274
20,234	21,941	14,737	22,770	21,904	27,767
1,248	3,532	9,293	3,601	11,690	2,294
2,34,174	2,50,546	4,26,126	1,13,323	2,93,892	4,72,587

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	86,174	85,318	85,564	85,980	86,709	87,014
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro	8,827	8,668	8,808	8,800	8,937	8,980
Do. Mirpur ..	10,772	6,719	7,574	8,003	8,562	8,531
Do. Fero Agh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Sukri ..	11,090	7,688	10,784	9,545	8,816	8,678
Do. Sukkur ..	8,315	8,032	10,131	9,374	8,000	8,150
Do. Sukkurpur.	11,869	10,100	11,418	8,118	8,525	11,389
Do. G & R & Yoda ..	11,438	8,310	10,484	8,218	8,329	10,214
Do. Ghedi ..	13,591	11,173	12,615	14,986	12,768	10,822
Total	1,74,876	87,321	1,12,735	1,25,822	1,41,866	1,41,927
Expenditure.						
District Local Board	94,134	82,863	89,603	102,110	89,890	90,425
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro	8,827	8,668	8,872	8,804	8,900	8,931
Do. Mirpur ..	11,110	10,111	10,904	7,657	8,180	8,117
Do. Ghedi ..	12,508	13,188	11,370	15,408	10,979	14,147
Do. Sukri ..	22,180	10,454	9,904	10,451	8,207	8,614
Do. Sukkur ..	8,312	7,448	8,199	11,809	5,601	7,097
Do. Sukkurpur	11,969	7,429	9,928	12,029	8,481	8,379
Do. G & R & Yoda ..	11,638	9,478	9,104	8,329	7,178	7,841
Do. Fero Agh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,82,078	1,07,589	1,54,378	1,54,732	1,41,961	1,50,827

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

1891-1892.	1892-1893.	1893-1894.	1894-1895.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
Rb.	Rb.	Rb.	Rb.	Rb.	Rb.	Rb.	Rb.
28,423	30,909	34,748	3,66,175	1,36,581	1,23,888	1,33,766	1,28,909
5,889	8,179	4,637	6,144	4,381	7,044	4,256	6,341
2,319	7,238	9,096	6,307	3,398	7,021	5,738	9,356
"	"	"	"	4,541	6,387	6,101	8,205
6,688	7,271	5,869	7,279	4,803	4,141	12,144	6,455
7,279	2,733	6,546	7,178	7,741	71,887	6,679	6,880
16,587	4,752	8,888	9,671	10,536	14,164	12,014	16,138
9,736	3,922	9,031	10,381	11,007	18,089	10,563	10,908
19,887	10,723	6,414	9,679	4,473	8,023	9,423	7,480
76,947	1,36,463	1,21,666	1,87,034	1,05,494	2,04,107	2,20,994	2,12,340
20,039	46,551	78,704	79,129	1,07,379	1,15,456	1,42,241	1,59,083
6,383	4,842	3,389	4,102	4,231	6,279	7,943	6,543
4,549	9,034	6,387	5,458	3,388	1,327	0,798	7,544
10,088	10,669	7,602	6,187	4,371	4,568	1,941	6,022
9,028	7,148	2,064	6,476	6,146	6,764	6,092	8,664
60,161	7,206	4,886	7,380	4,657	7,217	12,703	6,021
8,309	10,080	9,106	7,402	9,696	16,303	19,423	12,008
9,921	6,999	11,545	9,106	9,696	16,303	12,664	9,987
"	"	"	"	4,303	4,321	5,387	8,400
76,141	1,35,266	1,21,421	1,55,472	1,01,307	1,84,622	2,12,730	1,96,681

*See. —The figure against the district board for the years previous to 1892-1893 have been adjusted according to the present year.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1902-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income.						
District Local Board ..	1,61,389	1,59,744	1,65,024	1,65,414	1,74,502	1,90,249
Taluka Local Board, Umerkot ..	5,479	4,744	6,113	5,723	6,120	6,284
Do. Mirpur ..	9,119	8,868	8,780	8,647	8,284	8,488
Do. Puno Ahi ..	9,225	8,313	7,186	3,844	4,399	3,569
Do. Sukri ..	7,447	5,482	6,279	6,444	4,780	4,352
Do. Sukkur ..	7,868	6,375	6,370	6,714	7,267	7,231
Do. Sukkaryat ..	10,748	10,139	9,880	7,094	11,513	9,288
Do. G & S I Toda ..	6,617	7,863	6,320	7,398	7,889	8,507
Do. Sukki ..	6,143	8,084	7,175	6,724	6,823	6,799
Total ..	2,29,143	2,17,063	2,22,045	1,98,978	2,22,139	2,30,841
Expenditure.						
District Local Board ..	1,91,171	1,85,113	1,77,943	1,90,389	1,97,123	1,74,880
Taluka Local Board, Umerkot ..	7,212	6,200	8,700	4,479	4,822	4,689
Do. Mirpur ..	11,646	10,909	8,371	7,982	8,457	8,439
Do. Puno Ahi ..	3,662	3,187	7,661	7,477	7,501	6,619
Do. Sukri ..	10,271	8,638	5,964	2,313	6,346	6,029
Do. Sukkur ..	11,079	7,972	8,306	8,545	6,214	6,500
Do. Sukkaryat ..	12,278	12,511	10,802	6,766	7,444	7,787
Do. G & S I Toda ..	10,003	9,961	6,477	4,479	5,008	5,360
Do. Puno Ahi ..	4,178	3,076	15,180	4,252	4,999	4,711
Total ..	2,41,939	2,32,514	2,40,514	2,26,716	2,16,460	2,30,661

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,04,228	1,29,089	1,32,232	1,47,300	1,72,054	2,01,711	2,22,666
5,202	5,097	5,779	4,703	4,812	4,941	5,790
5,014	5,355	5,603	5,219	5,739	5,298	5,585
4,672	7,711	8,416	4,923	4,760	5,764	6,477
7,473	9,957	8,475	8,902	9,226	9,203	9,644
9,905	11,809	11,429	11,349	11,905	9,779	9,825
10,429	13,032	9,905	10,661	11,815	6,598	12,322
9,001	13,629	9,597	9,073	9,345	6,517	11,841
9,009	9,191	9,513	9,071	9,129	9,768	9,557
1,36,816	2,24,214	2,44,974	2,06,955	2,27,087	2,44,964	2,22,989
1,06,244	1,30,193	1,40,217	1,58,110	1,84,549	2,19,326	2,38,990
4,570	9,289	4,577	6,175	6,495	7,440	8,029
4,875	4,090	2,821	7,222	4,977	4,098	4,979
2,992	4,913	3,095	6,811	7,989	5,190	5,299
5,968	7,791	6,129	7,437	7,049	7,928	8,211
4,292	7,450	7,839	11,000	14,897	11,721	16,194
16,499	7,847	10,303	11,430	8,944	10,571	11,690
10,905	8,219	15,797	11,115	7,779	9,790	10,939
4,237	5,954	6,792	7,998	7,894	5,180	6,243
2,41,153	3,53,174	3,96,934	3,25,779	3,71,906	4,51,997	4,72,947

TABLE XXVIII.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1890-1891.	1891-1892.	1892-1893.	1893-1894.
1870	Dahli Yash	Rs. 9,371	Rs. 12,329	Rs. 13,544	Rs. 13,700
		Expenditure 11,071	10,322	10,140	12,400
1884	Ghalei*	Rs. 7,439	Rs. 7,794	Rs. 14,717	Rs. 9,039
		Expenditure 7,885	7,330	13,854	8,832
1885	Rohit	Rs. 24,962	Rs. 21,503	Rs. 24,241	Rs. 24,322
		Expenditure 24,918	20,899	21,497	24,230
1885	Nishkarpur*	Rs. 1,12,187	Rs. 1,57,808	Rs. 1,13,470	Rs. 1,30,364
		Expenditure 1,12,210	1,41,300	1,21,170	1,22,140
1887	Nashur*	Rs. 6,68,122	Rs. 2,21,304	Rs. 2,95,792	Rs. 2,40,722
		Expenditure 5,11,307	5,15,143	5,28,716	2,31,307

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
1870	Dahli Yash	Rs. 14,010	Rs. 18,234	Rs. 21,553	Rs. 19,998
		Expenditure 15,000	18,049	20,300	20,309
1885	Ghalei*	Rs. 12,226	Rs. 7,894	Rs. 8,554	Rs. 9,702
		Expenditure 11,839	6,865	7,669	10,771
1885	Rohit	Rs. 23,983	Rs. 24,918	Rs. 24,343	Rs. 24,803
		Expenditure 23,993	22,000	23,497	24,807
1885	Nishkarpur*	Rs. 1,32,853	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 1,28,050	Rs. 1,36,430
		Expenditure 1,41,000	1,39,007	1,25,430	1,25,947
1887	Nashur*	Rs. 6,30,003	Rs. 1,00,100	Rs. 2,30,707	Rs. 2,16,311
		Expenditure 5,50,041	2,00,572	2,07,814	2,21,379

* These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES—*contd.*

Year in which municipality formed.	Name of municipality.		1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900	Gandhi Yashwanth	Receipts ..	23,549	24,155	27,894	28,297
		Expenditure ..	26,675	27,692	27,820	28,981
1901	Halekote*	Receipts ..	7,325	8,181	8,250	8,541
		Expenditure ..	7,225	8,763	7,879	9,077
1902	Halekote	Receipts ..	27,320	31,537	30,487	29,949
		Expenditure ..	28,987	29,141	29,740	27,904
1903	Halekote*	Receipts ..	1,28,682	1,30,802	1,38,041	1,77,231
		Expenditure ..	1,20,139	1,18,852	1,38,272	1,29,272
1904	Halekote*	Receipts ..	1,94,539	2,42,232	2,38,240	2,15,281
		Expenditure ..	1,97,033	2,07,088	2,32,854	2,30,322

Year in which municipality formed.	Name of municipality.		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905	Gandhi Yashwanth	Receipts ..	15,710	18,261	17,917	16,869	12,098
		Expenditure ..	17,868	22,186	22,456	24,424	16,604
1906	Halekote*	Receipts ..	7,000	6,369	9,122	7,308	9,502
		Expenditure ..	7,100	7,570	8,774	8,108	9,502
1907	Halekote	Receipts ..	36,581	35,513	35,010	37,542	38,129
		Expenditure ..	27,067	24,862	26,043	27,087	25,223
1908	Halekote*	Receipts ..	1,77,029	1,69,863	1,77,213	1,70,993	1,80,207
		Expenditure ..	1,61,440	1,59,790	1,79,421	1,51,607	1,64,190
1909	Halekote*	Receipts ..	2,19,443	2,29,390	2,18,002	2,18,271	2,23,768
		Expenditure ..	1,91,348	2,20,294	2,01,219	2,21,023	2,23,100

* These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the expenditure on works, schools, &c.

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES—*concl.*

Year in which municipality established.	Name of municipality.	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gand. Yashu .. {	16,180	17,727	14,001	20,489	21,176
	Expenditure .. {	14,311	15,407	15,011	20,257	16,179
1883	Ghokla* .. {	9,795	9,023	10,214	10,189	12,327
	Expenditure .. {	9,893	10,334	10,020	11,073	12,389
1885	Kotari .. {	22,575	23,106	25,871	26,491	27,223
	Expenditure .. {	22,254	22,721	23,879	24,329	27,240
1885	Shikarpur* .. {	1,81,362	1,60,342	1,50,825	1,50,644	1,60,239
	Expenditure .. {	2,20,340	2,04,304	1,94,219	1,94,522	1,93,075
1892	Sukkur* .. {	2,00,000	2,24,704	2,10,502	2,41,909	2,49,071
	Expenditure .. {	2,73,142	2,63,620	2,19,519	2,55,075	2,65,000

Year in which municipality established.	Name of municipality.	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gand. Yashu .. {	29,617	19,515	22,527	24,392	26,221
	Expenditure .. {	20,673	22,736	20,725	20,687	21,261
1885	Ghokla* .. {	12,425	16,074	10,074	18,702	16,599
	Expenditure .. {	12,020	16,704	10,704	17,966	17,294
1885	Kotari .. {	41,251	42,812	48,812	54,701	57,341
	Expenditure .. {	38,284	41,000	54,800	50,803	56,229
1885	Shikarpur* .. {	2,11,213	2,32,429	2,32,429	2,44,244	2,59,799
	Expenditure .. {	2,22,436	2,42,845	2,42,845	2,51,707	2,69,000
1892	Sukkur* .. {	2,72,494	2,89,122	2,90,122	3,11,379	3,29,297
	Expenditure .. {	2,36,233	2,60,150	2,59,150	2,92,648	2,77,000

* These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the payment of new deposits, etc.

TABLE XXIX-A

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTIONS

Name of Taluka	Principal religions	Population		
		Total	Males	Females
Udgao	Hindu ..	8,405	4,210	2,994
	Muslim ..	25,118	15,235	15,488
	All religions ..	33,523	20,235	18,088
Miyat Mahade ..	Hindu ..	7,318	4,229	3,489
	Muslim ..	20,453	12,961	18,754
	All religions ..	27,771	17,190	21,273
Pans Ali	Hindu ..	8,125	4,344	3,581
	Muslim ..	22,540	13,361	18,379
	All religions ..	30,665	17,705	22,960
Ghodli	Hindu ..	6,143	4,495	4,729
	Muslim ..	22,027	13,297	18,730
	All religions ..	28,170	17,792	22,479
Bakli	Hindu ..	21,564	11,565	16,099
	Muslim ..	54,546	30,569	38,177
	All religions ..	76,110	42,134	54,576
Bakhar	Hindu ..	29,691	12,397	17,454
	Muslim ..	67,313	35,966	48,347
	All religions ..	96,994	48,363	65,531
Bhatarga	Hindu ..	42,195	21,963	28,262
	Muslim ..	70,651	39,443	31,208
	All religions ..	112,846	61,406	51,440
Gardi Talu	Hindu ..	13,890	7,353	9,621
	Muslim ..	40,253	20,344	21,399
	All religions ..	54,143	27,697	32,371
Total	Hindu ..	118,631	70,767	88,254
	Muslim ..	224,824	120,275	158,559
	All religions ..	343,455	191,042	252,413

OF LITERATES (Census) OF 1921).

Literates			Percentage of Literates in total population		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1,018	840	70	18	27	2
139	879	51	1	2	0.4
1,488	1,328	180	8	7	1
883	849	34	12	22	1
279	222	28	1	2	0.2
1,888	1,808	80	8	6	0.2
308	270	28	2	4	1
188	181	7	1	1	0.1
272	242	40	1	2	0.2
181	161	20	7	14	1
888	842	21	1	2	0.2
1,882	1,842	50	2	4	0.2
2,122	2,027	100	11	18	2
1,488	1,388	100	2	2	1
4,728	4,121	607	8	10	2
8,254	7,284	870	21	24	4
1,221	1,121	70	2	1	0.2
19,184	18,207	877	10	12	2
8,798	8,228	467	10	28	2
1,221	1,224	80	2	2	0.2
7,882	7,410	472	7	12	1
1,728	1,677	48	12	18	1
277	228	19	1	1	0.2
2,614	2,549	65	2	2	0.2
22,888	21,888	1,540	12	24	2
1,881	1,788	893	2	2	0.4
29,221	28,218	2,872	8	28	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institution		1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>					
1. High schools	Institutions	1	1	2	1
	Pupils	225	271	222	291
	Male	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English)*	Institutions	2	2	2	3
	Pupils	80	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
3. Middle schools (Arabic)	Institutions	2	2	2	4
	Pupils	227	191	246	214
	Male	..	..	..	..
4. Primary schools—	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
(a) Local board	Institutions	66	84	84	88
	Pupils	2,997	2,289	2,092	2,073
	Male	12	14	4	1
(b) Municipal	Institutions	21	30	21	21
	Pupils	1,025	1,021	1,794	1,368
	Male	282	311	416	407
(c) Aided	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
(d) Unaided	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
Total primary schools	Institutions	875	261	229	194
	Pupils	7,083	2,579	2,285	2,786
	Male	2,066	2,497	1,666	1,661
Total primary schools	Institutions	881	267	231	276
	Pupils	12,015	10,402	11,143	10,821
	Male	2,940	2,817	2,419	2,071
2. Training schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
3. Technical and other special schools†	Institutions	2	2	2	1
	Pupils	94	47	43	79
	Male	..	..	..	..
Total public	Institutions	883	269	233	280
	Pupils	12,223	10,731	11,602	11,364
	Male	2,940	2,871	2,473	2,071
Total		15,566	12,602	14,137	13,679

* Schools teaching through the
 † Schools teaching through the
 ‡ Girls attending boys' schools

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
225	210	231	231	239	244	208	208	208
3	2	2	1	1	1	8	7	8
16	14	11	14	22	27	725	725	602
22	30	19	..	..	..	8	8	1
5	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..
324	453	100	682	225	844	..	..	..
..
10	27	27	27	22	22	104	12	108
2,028	2,201	2,267	2,194	2,113	2,222	2,222	2,221	2,094
..
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	27	27
2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222
241	402	404	444	225	300	200	200	272
..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
..	100	122	122	121	120	100	100	174
..	2	4	2	20	22	22	22	22
..
..
..
100	100	100	170	100	100	122	147	120
6,122	2,742	2,222	6,122	6,022	2,601	2,770	2,222	2,094
1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,270	122	1,222	1,222	1,200
272	200	200	200	272	200	200	272	200
11,222	10,200	10,200	11,222	11,222	11,222	11,222	11,200	11,200
2,401	2,122	2,122	2,200	2,041	2,077	2,170	2,141	2,200
..
..
..
2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
22	21	72	22	24	22	22	21	21
..
222	222	222	222	224	224	224	224	270
12,121	11,772	11,772	12,121	12,000	12,121	12,121	12,121	12,121
2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222
11,200	11,222	11,222	11,222	11,222	11,222	11,222	11,222	11,222

condition of capital.
 condition of management.
 are included under each group.

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1880-90.	1890-01.	1901-12.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
30	9	11	11	8	8	4	..	1
377	90	90	97	123	313	63	..	23
13	..	21	10	9	..	..	..	..
257	289	204	100	100	147	120	140	110
8,555	3,100	3,320	1,302	1,700	7,481	1,042	1,345	1,385
281	331	844	367	491	437	402	367	323
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
249	200	303	141	102	151	142	140	177
1,730	3,100	3,419	1,300	2,034	1,720	1,300	1,345	1,387
414	721	600	303	478	320	400	367	323
3,544	3,327	4,304	1,302	2,302	2,001	1,300	1,723	1,710
300	320	378	300	400	440	443	428	397
14,891	14,971	15,300	14,299	14,900	16,200	15,474	14,468	14,792
2,507	3,000	3,000	1,707	2,320	2,502	2,670	2,882	2,410
18,146	17,902	18,408	10,100	17,400	16,345	16,122	17,100	17,200
30'0	30'0	37'0	31'2	30'2	30'5	22'8	31'1	31'0
8'0	8'2	8'3	7'3	7'2	6'0	7'3	7'2	8'8
17,733	17,217	17,861	8,800	7,217	10,590	8,170	8,267	7,404
18'2	18'7	14'3	12'5	12'0	17'0	18'10	14'01	13'45

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions		1900-01	1906-07	1910-11	1913-14
A.—Institutions					
1. High schools	Institutions	1	3	3	2
	Pupils	406	619	33	362
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
2. Middle schools (English)*	Institutions	6	7	7	5
	Pupils	1,022	967	876	911
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
3. Middle schools (Gurmukhi)	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
4. Primary schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
(a) Lower District	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
(b) Municipal	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
(c) Aided	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
(d) Unaided	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
Total Primary schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
5. Training schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
6. Technical and special schools	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
Total pupils	Institutions	—	—	—	—
	Pupils	—	—	—	—
	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—
Total		10,361	17,145	16,640	13,000

* Schools operating through the
 † Schools operating through the
 ‡ Girls attending boys' schools

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
845	856	868	841	898	885	825	863	812	829
..
8	7	8	8	4	3	5	4	8	8
577	571	603	638	433	531	282	320	499	534
..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
188	144	130	121	150	157	182	34	172	188
8,303	7,245	7,883	7,882	8,577	8,841	8,158	8,476	8,684	8,537
4	10	7	11	13	69	104	112	168	103
23	28	39	51	30	23	31	31	39	29
2,517	2,379	2,324	2,542	2,445	2,613	2,400	2,572	2,537	2,541
1,212	1,211	1,348	1,221	1,443	1,296	1,202	1,373	1,081	1,311
5	8	6	8	8	5	9	7	7	8
871	708	774	965	877	807	663	544	489	423
..	113	146	184	124	171	193	159	203	141
..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	34	34	143	103	113	..	..	..	..
..
549	122	151	144	129	131	172	281	279	509
4,314	4,332	4,389	4,397	4,806	5,056	4,791	5,200	5,353	5,948
1,470	1,530	1,608	1,825	1,555	1,642	2,096	2,186	2,573	2,554
516	337	341	333	320	320	374	434	453	805
14,068	15,137	16,000	12,575	15,941	15,122	15,224	17,889	16,511	18,258
2,867	2,867	3,044	3,031	3,139	3,076	3,191	3,000	3,527	4,789
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	104	122
..	18	17	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
24	40	48	51	51	24	30	14	168	174
..	..	..	..	27	26	39	..	..	..
229	340	338	323	329	346	364	447	501	622
18,098	18,701	17,280	18,997	17,187	18,376	17,448	19,222	19,870	19,657
3,887	3,013	3,044	3,073	3,219	3,192	3,020	3,000	3,527	4,191
18,986	19,714	20,324	20,071	20,406	19,478	21,268	21,222	22,390	22,078

masters of English,
masters of Vernacular,
are included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.		1906-07	1908-09	1910-11	1911-12
<i>A—Institutions—contd.</i>					
1. Aided	Institutions ..	4	5	11	10
	Pupils ..	50	51	219	185
	Male ..	..	2	51	132
	Female ..	..	..	..	..
2. Private elementary	Institutions ..	157	188	217	201
	Pupils ..	1,540	2,040	2,048	2,001
	Male ..	834	800	1,08	845
	Female ..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Schools not conforming to the Departmental Standard.	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils ..	..	..	..	..
	Male ..	..	..	..	..
	Female ..	..	..	..	..
Total Private ..		161	193	228	211
	Pupils ..	1,902	2,109	2,950	2,027
	Male ..	534	412	502	680
	Female ..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,226	2,541	2,448	2,507
Grand Total ..	Institutions ..	422	479	518	521
	Pupils ..	11,255	16,000	17,178	17,004
	Male ..	2,504	2,802	3,018	2,512
	Female ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		16,107	19,001	20,008	21,000
<i>B—Percentage of pupils.</i>					
1. Percentage of male pupils to male population of school-going age.		22.7	25.0	26.0	21.7
2. Percentage of female pupils to female population of school-going age.		7.0	7.4	8	8.4
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..		8,179	8,534	8,008	10,074
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.		14.56	15.7	19.33	18.7

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—contd.

1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
7	11	13	15	19	22	19	25	3	2
101	315	736	233	194	232	215	164	160	157
29	52	234	242	162	126	59	94	...	...
204	211	224	198	175	175	196	97	181	109
1,099	2,127	2,230	2,349	1,335	1,400	2,075	1,894	1,06	866
524	792	604	742	465	232	462	...	221	568
...	...	...	...	13	15	54	...	13	1
...	...	...	...	204	277	606	...	207	22
...	...	...	...	66	79	129	...	84	13
206	224	237	266	192	196	217	122	147	112
2,194	2,440	2,486	2,672	2,402	2,721	2,616	2,786	1,596	1,522
124	644	1,126	1,066	710	375	391	94	452	391
1,749	4,263	2,641	2,741	3,130	3,235	2,807	1,892	3,125	3,564
227	372	269	254	264	125	301	529	645	522
16,490	20,130	18,766	19,022	16,637	16,690	20,624	21,010	20,126	20,618
2,241	2,647	4,226	4,140	2,929	2,675	4,011	2,154	2,345	4,222
21,341	22,591	23,366	22,612	22,543	22,767	23,165	24,164	25,134	25,261
37.1	42.6	45.97	41.6	42.7	41.7	44.6	43.2	47.6	49.9
8.2	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.2	9.2	11.5	12.7	13.9	13.7
10,227	11,164	10,661	10,129	9,728	10,224	11,026	12,421	13,798	12,948
16.51	17.6	17.4	16.7	15.6	16.6	19.6	20.6	22.2	22.0

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AND SCHOLARS THEREIN, 1921-22.

Class of Institutions.	Under the management of Government or of Local Boards.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High Schools	1	210	4	204
Middle Schools (English)	—	—	3	288
Do. (Vernacular)	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	—	—	180	12,521
Training Schools	3	112	—	—
Technical and Other Special Schools	—	—	2	175
Total	4	322	186	14,347

Class of Institutions.	Under Private management.				Total.	
	Aided by Govern- ment or by District or Municipal Board.		Unaided.			
	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.
High Schools	4	175	—	—	4	175
Middle Schools (English)	4	288	1	10	5	298
Do. (Vernacular)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	214	8,008	—	—	214	8,008
Training Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical and Other Special Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	221	8,461	1	10	222	8,471

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Name of Institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22.							
	Provincial Funds.	State Funds.	Municipal Funds.	From	Revenue of Native States.	Subscriptions.	Grants-in-aid and all other sources.	Grand Total.
High Schools ..	34,137	..	10,478	11,378	—	3,344	224	61,719
Middle Schools ..	10,238	500	7,275	6,334	—	1,349	..	25,845
Primary Schools ..	2,67,570	17,004	51,022	7,082	4,600	6,792	7,367	3,60,337
Training Schools ..	12,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,543
Technical and other special schools ..	2,705	2,521	300	110	..	2,045	1,500	10,171
Total ..	3,00,340	19,045	71,275	24,907	4,600	13,490	9,097	4,30,154
Subscriptions ..	3,431	7,050	1,322	95	..	..	..	11,702
Grants-in-aid ..	2,141	3,680	1,363	..	..	120	..	6,941
Grand Total ..	3,41,744	29,895	73,967	25,002	4,600	13,610	9,097	4,40,700

Table XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population under registration	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1899	474,080	14,412	30'40	10,343	21'66
1900		14,277	30'12	14,004	29'55
1901		11,702	24'67	8,338	17'58
1902		12,008	25'43	8,418	17'76
1903		12,801	26'99	11,027	23'26
1904		12,888	27'01	8,168	17'23
1905		12,802	26'71	10,576	22'32
1906		12,740	26'53	11,530	24'30
1907		12,782	26'56	9,850	20'79
1908		14,402	30'34	10,611	22'37
1909	522,919	11,784	22'54	10,001	19'11
1910		10,022	19'19	14,248	27'23
1911		11,113	21'25	11,477	21'93
1912		11,888	22'72	11,210	21'44
1913		11,821	22'74	10,212	19'53
1914		12,070	23'08	8,982	17'18
1915		14,175	27'18	10,130	19'34
1916		12,868	24'54	10,875	20'80
1917		12,194	23'31	10,890	20'81
1918		12,787	24'46	10,971	21'00
1919	572,203	14,986	26'18	12,326	21'55
1920		14,917	26'06	10,211	17'85
1921		9,065	15'83	49,358	86'22
1922		11,446	20'00	11,000	19'23
1923		12,124	21'17	9,384	16'40
1924		12,847	22'44	8,511	14'89
1925		12,888	22'51	7,855	13'73

The figures appeared in 1907. The figures for the year

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths from

Diagn.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Stomach complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Influenza.
...	...	164	9,438	58	175	224	...
...	...	154	24,400	504	182	1,380	...
...	...	..	7,724	230	161	1,444	...
...	...	..	6,204	150	159	1,357	...
...	9	2	8,820	204	317	1,062	...
2	..	157	7,380	34	143	1,147	...
7	41	90	4,908	129	120	1,270	...
2	432	11	9,041	140	134	1,000	...
2	..	2	8,443	41	124	898	...
18	..	609	10,440	80	180	1,167	...
...	102	70	15,124	140	44	1,004	...
103	34	..	18,000	90	40	915	...
2	...	9	9,004	37	40	1,170	...
...	114	2	9,000	72	30	1,104	...
1	844	44	8,344	70	35	1,000	...
4	32	110	7,500	55	40	1,100	...
0	804	60	8,500	30	31	1,110	...
3	23	60	8,500	30	20	1,200	...
3	2	6	8,631	80	32	1,234	...
104	40	2	9,100	97	44	1,100	...
5	34	8	11,412	70	174	1,042	...
467	804	53	25,031	144	137	1,004	...
1,304	1	2	45,403	94	145	1,200	Not available.
2	140	94	9,545	78	145	1,457	
4	..	90	7,991	40	80	1,111	
...	8	7	9,945	75	80	1,377	
1	...	9	8,700	45	100	1,000	94

persons to 1866 have been included in total.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Towns and Towns.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
Palwal.					
Chausi	24,821	959	34.63	256	10.27
Mirpur Mathani	24,807	924	32.82	224	10.43
Pan- 452	41,328	1,514	31.63	268	12.53
Chakki	41,684	1,451	31.66	276	12.81
Bohri	77,319	3,423	41.54	796	10.22
Murahi	66,026	2,176	30.54	1,244	14.76
Maharpur	37,567	1,618	28.02	764	11.99
Garhi Taki	92,324	1,726	17.66	1,091	10.01
Towns.					
Maharpur	35,347	1,368	27.21	1,718	21.01
Mahar	42,046	1,223	20.06	799	10.07
Total	5,09,396	18,987	27.23	8,511	16.70

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure	Average daily attendance	Number	
						1906.	1907.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			Rs.			
1	Dakkar Civil Hospital.	I	1880	20,374	{ In-door .. 43 Out-door .. 82	110 2,279	707 2,801
2	Malkajgiri Civil Hospital.	I	Not known.	..	{ In-door .. Out-door ..	600 2,207	697 2,347
2	Lady Dufferin and Friends' Hospital, Malkajgiri.	V	1893	2,400	{ In-door .. 19 Out-door .. 37	.. ..	761
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>						
4	Charles-Nelson Female Dispensary, Sakinagar.	V	1912	..	{ In-door .. 361 Out-door .. 34	....	..
4	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sakinagar.	III	1912	4,300	{ In-door .. Out-door ..	.. 67	..
5	Sakinagar ..	III	Not known.	4,575	{ In-door .. 3 Out-door .. 94	72 10,102	96 1,132
7	Victoria, Sakinagar ..	III	1887	4,897	{ In-door .. Out-door ..	27 170	96 16,897
8	New .. Dispensary, Sakinagar.	III	1911	11,000	{ In-door .. 10 Out-door .. 381	....	..
9	Sakinagar ..	III	Not known.	3,700	{ In-door .. 1 Out-door .. 101	88 7,097	90 8,023
10	South Yudu ..	III	1895	3,910	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 64	111 1,145	43 2,486
11	.. ..	III	1895	1,730	{ In-door .. Out-door ..	80 24	82 1,318
12	.. ..	III	1890	2,247	{ In-door .. Out-door ..	14 92	9 2,126
13	Mirpur Mathani ..	III	1900	2,888	{ In-door .. Out-door ..	8 32	....

AND DISPENSARIES (1921).

of patients treated during the year

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
400	500	120	800	400	440	480	540	600	670	1,000
1,002	1,000	1,002	1,000	1,210	1,002	1,002	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100
100	221	100	412	400	200	221	300	400	442	570
1,120	1,100	1,001	10,700	1,174	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
available			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
			1,070	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
70	80	77	100	90	50	50	60	80	60	70
1,000	1,100	11,700	11,700	10,700	11,000	11,210	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
10	80	80	100	90	110	80	100	100	100	100
17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
81	50	100	80	80	81	77	100	100	80	80
1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1895.	1897.
	Dispensaries—apptd.			Rs.				
14	Pann Akal	III	1896	3,995	In-door 1 Out-door 22			
15	K. W. Balfour, Robert	VI	1898	4,549	In-door .. Out-door 43		743	Not
16	Do. Loco. Sukkur	VI	1890	2,412	In-door .. Out-door 84		5,438	3,921
17	Do. Rabi ..	VI	1890	2,350	In-door .. Out-door 14			Not
18	Municipal Dispensary Gashford, Sukkur	III	1899	2,371	In-door .. 104 Out-door ..			
19	Municipal Dispensary at Sukkur.	III	1915	4,200	In-door .. Out-door ..			

Class I.—State

Class III.—Local

Class V.—Private

Class VI.—

Note.—In 1921 the name of Victoria Dispensary was

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance		Number	
							1909.	1910.
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>			Rs.				
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	1886	28,674	In-door .. 43 Out-door .. 80	1,028 7,477	997 7,112	
2	Bukharpur Civil Hospital.	I	Not known.	—	In-door .. Out-door ..	Transferred		
3	Indy Dattwala (Ind female) Hospital, Bukharpur.	V	1898	2,300	In-door .. 16 Out-door .. 107	200 11,231	265 7,476	
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>							
4	Church Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	V	1912	—	In-door .. 301 Out-door .. 24	— —	— —	
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1912	6,302	In-door .. Out-door .. 44	— —	— —	
6	Bukhar ..	III	Not known.	4,512	In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 54	25 12,442	62 13,523	
7	Viceroy, Bukharpur ..	III	1907	4,907	In-door .. Out-door .. 179	179 25,772	180 30,207	
8	New Dispensary, Bukharpur.	III	1911	11,034	In-door .. 15 Out-door .. 241	— —	— —	
9	Hotel ..	III	Not known.	4,754	In-door .. 5 Out-door .. 101	97 8,442	99 7,667	
10	Dalvi Yashu ..	III	1895	8,888	In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 69	26 4,341	25 4,136	
11	Mutli ..	III	1898	5,720	In-door .. Out-door .. 25	10 2,683	— 7,459	
12	Usha ..	III	1894	3,247	In-door .. Out-door .. 32	12 4,240	4 4,609	
13	Mirpur Mathani ..	III	1905	2,340	In-door .. 9 Out-door .. 32	24 4,160	44 4,124	

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
671	699	1,044	1,057	1,099	1,104	1,361	1,221	1,021	1,037	1,714
7,081	7,096	8,096	7,921	7,143	7,291	9,547	8,230	7,341	8,077	8,852
In Larbana.										
779	749	756	790	713	478	790	590	698	797	811
7,099	7,099	8,840	8,682	8,900	6,708	7,723	8,790	8,224	8,582	8,891
..	48	221	216	215	901	309	894	444	103	230
..	3,144	4,717	6,100	5,887	8,565	4,590	8,915	4,364	1,790	2,894
..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	61,349	5,869	7,295	7,296	8,919	1,712	1,290	5,238	8,230	4,864
28	25	27	23	28	49	34	37	66	79	89
12,794	14,472	16,814	15,170	11,442	14,247	17,022	13,413	19,990	18,947	18,719
184	232	118	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,294	19,024	2,319	7,373	19,009	18,899	21,131	12,096	6,580	21,157	18,455
297	392	448	477	358	684	459	426	379	367	378
6,896	10,232	21,311	20,212	20,102	27,139	24,200	21,078	22,173	22,208	24,379
69	57	51	69	193	94	87	72	71	90	83
6,213	6,694	7,248	11,800	10,264	10,438	11,261	6,941	6,678	9,069	8,694
22	19	15	30	27	29	74	47	45	13	72
6,049	6,819	7,455	7,720	6,893	7,664	8,467	6,894	7,541	7,507	7,099
37	24	20	32	31	29	23	20	21	29	19
6,004	6,979	6,242	6,119	6,419	5,947	6,261	4,983	5,345	5,241	5,601
13	18	22	31	18	12	20	79	39	31	94
4,147	4,957	5,556	5,691	4,970	5,980	5,825	4,449	5,693	5,303	5,819
32	24	30	19	21	22	21	42	47	62	44
4,901	5,097	5,655	5,780	5,022	4,568	5,109	4,968	5,601	5,257	5,241

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Hosp. No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Capital cost.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1909.	1910.
	<i>Dispensaries—contd.</i>			Rs.				
14	Prin. Adl.	III.	1899	2,000	In-door ..	4	—	1
					Out-door ..	22	2,300	2,300
15	R-W, Railway, Banti.	VI.	1890	8,000	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	45	1,700	1,700
16	Do. Chet. Sukkur.	VI.	1890	2,500	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	30	2,851	2,900
17	Do. Bnk.	VI.	1890	1,500	In-door ..	14	—	..
					Out-door ..	100	1,250	1,715
18	Municipal Dispensary, Garhwal, Bikaner.	III.	1908	2,571	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	..	..	..
19	Municipal Dispensary, Garhwal, Bikaner.	III.	1908	2,500	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	..	..	..

Class I.—State

Class III.—Local

Class V.—Private

Class VI.—

Note.—In 1901 name of Victoria Dispensary was

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

in pounds (round sterling 12s year)

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
0	21	11	19	21	20	14	14	19	20	20
4,324	4,868	4,589	4,884	4,898	4,189	4,661	4,199	4,150	5,380	5,455
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5,113	4,721	4,343	4,765	4,579	4,879	4,294	4,056	5,012	4,890	4,102
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4,510	4,445	4,218	4,540	4,449	5,080	4,702	5,457	4,798	4,353	4,578
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1,217	1,312	1,832	1,589	1,457	1,825	1,890	1,319	1,471	1,777	1,866
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,516	10,214	12,087
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,394	8,370	5,164	7,991

public.

General and Municipal.

not stated.

Railways.

been changed to Lakhmichand Footpath Dispensary.

TABLE XXXII.—VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban	3,097	3,049	3,875	3,624
	Rural	12,419	12,479	12,333	12,399
	District	15,517	15,528	16,211	15,495
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	827	804	479	420
	Rural	1,349	1,301	1,192	1,000
	District	1,976	1,295	1,671	1,420
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban	48.25	44.45	41.90	40.56
	Rural	45.00	34.36	33.84	34.79
	District	38.96	38.54	35.70	35.36

Particulars.		1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban	2,803	2,029	1,977	2,199
	Rural	13,794	13,405	12,849	12,542
	District	16,597	14,405	14,816	14,820
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	331	194	143	100
	Rural	870	609	1,076	796
	District	1,201	1,023	1,219	896
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban	39.75	27.30	23.43	26.17
	Rural	34.66	33.71	33.14	30.11
	District	35.01	32.63	30.60	29.40

Particulars.		1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban	3,208	3,351	3,443	3,342
	Rural	12,775	13,735	13,452	11,531
	District	14,983	17,086	15,894	13,693
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	63	70	123	75
	Rural	598	1,000	852	547
	District	661	1,070	975	622
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban	34.44	34.83	35.40	33.58
	Rural	31.11	34.17	33.03	27.84
	District	30.13	32.70	32.23	27.94

TABLE XXXII—VACCINATION—*contd.*

Particulars.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban	3,163	3,275	3,349	3,399	3,913
	Rural	11,945	12,044	10,968	11,766	12,896
	District	15,108	15,319	14,317	15,165	16,809
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	77	30	14	51	22
	Rural	444	289	214	72	—
	District	521	319	228	123	22
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban	24.73	25.52	25.66	27.02	29.48
	Rural	26.81	26.52	25.49	27.34	27.40
	District	27.95	28.04	25.76	27.29	27.88

Particulars.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban	6,310	5,401	5,002	5,204	5,374
	Rural	12,486	12,200	12,003	14,008	12,344
	District	18,796	17,601	17,005	19,212	17,718
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	142	12	78	5	49
	Rural	455	121	122	180	139
	District	597	133	200	185	188
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban	24.97	24.44	24.74	25.04	25.34
	Rural	26.58	26.07	25.01	26.06	24.38
	District	26.37	25.58	24.79	25.79	24.86

Particulars.		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban	1,654	1,301	1,402	2,223	2,758
	Rural	10,000	9,822	10,067	10,574	11,586
	District	11,654	11,123	11,469	12,797	14,344
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	115	35	97	22	47
	Rural	98	71	200	100	83
	District	213	106	297	122	130
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban	17.55	15.28	19.80	22.48	24.19
	Rural	22.38	18.97	22.12	20.04	20.89
	District	20.27	18.24	22.04	21.51	22.56

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF
WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1896	3	902	28	—	—	—	23	351
1897	1	717	17	1	—	—	30	479
1898	1	796	24	1	—	—	4	325
1899	1	529	15	—	—	—	4	841
1900	—	*1,088	17	—	—	—	38	898
1901	—	823	47	—	—	—	19	481
1902	—	469	23	—	—	—	23	579
1903	—	70	22	2	—	—	—	450
1904	—	34	37	—	—	—	21	860
1905	3	307	37	17	—	—	14	594
1906	2	1,236	17	79	—	—	17	797
1907	1	823	22	9	—	—	4	373
1908	—	31	19	—	—	—	4	1,223
1909	1	88	18	—	—	—	4	790
1910	—	55	80	—	—	—	11	880
1911	—	2	31	—	—	—	13	1,071
1912	1	29	21	—	—	—	23	966
1913	—	—	21	—	—	—	31	1,001
1914	—	26	80	10	—	—	13	1,078
1915	—	11	31	1	—	—	8	1,021
1916	1	—	28	—	—	—	18	580
1917	—	—	30	—	—	—	4	812
1918	—	—	24	—	—	—	3	1,108
1919	2	7	16	7	—	—	2	1,530
1920	—	—	18	—	—	—	1	875
1921	—	—	18	—	—	—	17	880

*These include figures for the tigers transferred to Larkana District also. Figures are not available separately.

Statistics of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes have been compiled in accordance with G. R. No. 7066, dated 24th October 1916.

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.	Year.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
				Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	
1. Banks—						
	1914..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	1922..	..	..	..	..	..
	1923..	1	80	..	..	22,500
	1924..	1	212	..	77,700	25,000
	1925..	1	100	..	1,70,000	25,000
2. Agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1914..	7	707	29,172	..	..
	Non-credit 1914..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1921..	44	4,704	97,150	..	24,000
	Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1922..	57	2,144	1,78,845	..	28,275
	Non-credit 1922..	1	28	708	..	4,700
	Credit 1923..	56	2,223	2,17,308	..	48,125
	Non-credit 1923..	1	40	15,624	..	10,000
	Credit 1924..	81	2,114	2,37,938	..	53,407
	Non-credit 1924..	3	552	29,091	..	17,000
	Credit 1925..	81	2,719	2,81,631	..	20,775
	Non-credit 1925..	5	484	42,800	..	10,000
3. Non-agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1914..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-credit 1914..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1921..	1	60	2,527	..	4,000
	Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1922..	2	179	8,897	..	8,010
	Non-credit 1922..	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1923..	3	352	10,079	..	9,510
	Non-credit 1923..	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1924..	2	270	14,048	..	8,757
	Non-credit 1924..	1	..	5,010,000	..	..
	Credit 1925..	2	394	20,941	..	10,000
	Non-credit 1925..	1	12	2,100	..	..

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Liabilities and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.	Profit and Loss for the year.
Members.	Non-Members.	Associates.	Particulars or Unliquidated Balances.	General Fund.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000
52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000
54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000
62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000
63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000
65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
67,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	67,000
68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000
69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000
70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	71,000
72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
73,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	73,000
74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000
75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000
77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000
78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000
80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000
82,000	82,000	82,000	82,000	82,000	82,000	82,000	82,000
83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000
84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	84,000
85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000
87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000
88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000
89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000
90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000
92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000
93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000
94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000
95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000
96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000
97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000
98,000	98,000	98,000	98,000	98,000	98,000	98,000	98,000
99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000
1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
1,01,000	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,01,000
1,02,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	1,02,000
1,03,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	1,03,000
1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000
1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
1,06,000	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,06,000
1,07,000	1,07,000	1,07,000	1,07,000	1,07,000	1,07,000	1,07,000	1,07,000
1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000
1,09,000	1,09,000	1,09,000	1,09,000	1,09,000	1,09,000	1,09,000	1,09,000
1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
1,11,000	1,11,000	1,11,000	1,11,000	1,11,000	1,11,000	1,11,000	1,11,000
1,12,000	1,12,000	1,12,000	1,12,000	1,12,000	1,12,000	1,12,000	1,12,000
1,13,000	1,13,000	1,13,000	1,13,000	1,13,000	1,13,000	1,13,000	1,13,000
1,14,000	1,14,000	1,14,000	1,14,000	1,14,000	1,14,000	1,14,000	1,14,000
1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000
1,16,000	1,16,000	1,16,000	1,16,000	1,16,000	1,16,000	1,16,000	1,16,000
1,17,000	1,17,000	1,17,000	1,17,000	1,17,000	1,17,000	1,17,000	1,17,000
1,18,000	1,18,000	1,18,000	1,18,000	1,18,000	1,18,000	1,18,000	1,18,000
1,19,000	1,19,000	1,19,000	1,19,000	1,19,000	1,19,000	1,19,000	1,19,000
1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
1,21,000	1,21,000	1,21,000	1,21,000	1,21,000	1,21,000	1,21,000	1,21,000
1,22,000	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,22,000
1,23,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,23,000
1,24,000	1,24,000	1,24,000	1,24,000	1,24,000	1,24,000	1,24,000	1,24,000
1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
1,26,000	1,26,000	1,26,000	1,26,000	1,26,000	1,26,000	1,26,000	1,26,000
1,27,000	1,27,000	1,27,000	1,27,000	1,27,000	1,27,000	1,27,000	1,27,000
1,28,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	1,28,000
1,29,000	1,29,000	1,29,000	1,29,000				



KHAIRPUR STATE



TABLE A—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.
(Khairpur State)

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1905-1906.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1918-19.
Cattle—						
Qum and la-buffaloe ..	22,790	27,000	26,110	26,431	24,904	29,720
Black cattle ..	59,202	50,857	51,000	55,154	52,720	59,300
Total Cattle ..	82,002	77,857	77,110	81,585	77,624	89,020
Others—						
Horses and mares ..	3,203	3,700	3,702	3,000	25,877	8,204
Sheep and goats ..	27,191	20,840	23,102	22,400	20,020	24,000
Mules ..	94	74	No. 19900	No. 1,000	77	94
Asses ..	7,865	6,202	5,000	10,500	6,400	4,212
Total ..	108,355	104,616	108,814	123,010	128,923	145,530
Horses ..	13,757	14,504	14,807	15,180	16,404	16,207
Cattle ..	4,800	4,000	4,417	5,000	4,500	5,079

TABLE B—REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue collected.	1896-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	9,49,218	9,96,759	9,42,392	9,87,047	9,54,911	10,29,029
Taxes ..	81,859	87,004	89,139	89,893	18,124	21,574
Almshouse ..	90,992	81,884	75,419	1,00,070	39,839	99,922
Taxes ..	50,891	50,515	53,477	59,768	63,394	71,816
Other sources ..	43,891	37,333	37,593	36,892	31,314	27,509
Deposits, advances and	32,331	29,474	33,893	31,899	86,379	57,546
Total ..	11,12,714	11,94,004	11,97,539	12,50,094	11,94,943	12,57,421

Head of revenue collected.	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	10,54,392	9,17,117	11,00,278	13,20,915	11,50,898	13,04,087
Taxes ..	24,779	26,327	31,699	30,542	37,912	44,365
Almshouse ..	1,80,457	98,387	99,984	97,398	93,759	89,695
Taxes ..	33,655	37,665	1,04,070	1,11,611	1,00,920	1,44,124
Other sources ..	39,327	28,476				
Deposits, advances and	22,719	17,739	21,399	26,592	41,893	39,729
Total ..	11,00,407	9,90,748	12,46,121	14,23,467	14,23,292	15,23,124

TABLE B—REVENUE DETAILS—*contd.*

Kind of revenue realized.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	12,59,300	15,31,013	13,90,075	15,81,209	12,19,124	17,85,868	14,77,803
Forest ..	42,501	40,809	51,578	54,249	4,803	8,561	22,506
Alkalies ..	45,150	40,757	87,713	59,730	55,803	71,972	75,311
Taxes ..	1,51,497	7,55,191	1,34,288	1,54,180	1,80,914	1,92,432	1,87,132
Other sources ..	42,223	91,075	32,374	24,091	47,421	47,990	45,438
Deposits and advances ..	1,83,051	3,20,729	79,240	94,987	1,81,731	2,41,775	4,29,744
Total ..	17,24,124	18,10,741	17,66,775	18,49,799	17,79,994	23,80,368	21,27,993

Kind of revenue realized.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	16,83,121	16,71,509	16,28,721	16,75,160	15,90,798	17,56,016	20,80,548
Forest ..	22,709	27,948	35,817	32,019	16,271	46,337	27,671
Alkalies ..	76,613	80,875	97,233	95,262	86,890	1,38,408	1,51,979
Taxes ..	1,02,121	1,72,873	1,01,240	1,17,444	1,20,428	2,81,829	1,80,017
Other sources ..	46,727	31,963	54,718	74,767	94,400	61,301	81,663
Deposits and advances ..	2,57,671	2,37,389	5,59,086	5,31,905	2,14,965	5,18,028	3,14,203
Total ..	21,17,407	21,39,904	27,86,444	25,46,231	21,81,004	27,13,284	28,61,663

TABLE C—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in						
	1900-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
1. Offences against public tranquillity.	—	5	27	19	40	5	8
2. Murder.	—	2	1	3	—	1	2
3. Outrage against life.	3	0	1	1	13	0	3
4. Rape.	—	—	1	5	3	3	—
5. Riot, criminal force and assault including affray.	40	24	44	20	40	20	42
6. Dacoity.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bribery.	1	—	1	5	8	1	—
8. Theft.	199	151	115	120	92	82	110
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	145	228	209	233	223	230	200
10. S.D. Law.	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
11. Akbari.	2	1	0	1	—	—	—
12. Other offences.	60	—	60	90	120	75	110
Total.	408	424	409	492	558	451	472

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in						
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
1. Offences against public tranquillity.	—	—	17	10	2	0	10
2. Murder.	0	1	2	—	3	4	4
3. Outrage against life.	0	1	—	1	2	1	3
4. Rape.	—	—	1	1	3	2	4
5. Riot, criminal force and assault including affray.	24	19	20	208	297	327	345
6. Dacoity.	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
7. Bribery.	1	—	10	3	2	1	—
8. Theft.	199	127	118	11	79	97	64
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	302	300	227	207	201	200	431
10. S.D. Law.	—	—	—	5	4	2	3
11. Akbari.	—	—	—	3	3	2	—
12. Other offences.	101	145	108	55	80	84	75
Total.	623	619	521	460	717	695	695

TABLE C—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*contd.*

Offence.	Persons convicted or found over to					
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1. Offences against public tranquility.	1	0	3	4	3	10
2. Murder ..	1	2	2	2	2	2
3. Culpable homicide.	2	2	1	4	0	1
4. Rape ..	1	0	2	4	1	2
5. Theft, criminal force and assault including g.r.s.	210	411	430	397	340	34
6. Dacoity ..	.....	.....	1	.....	2	0
7. Robbery ..	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
8. Theft ..	71	61	36	97	124	142
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	413	470	343	400	373	807
10. Sui Law ..	2	0	.....	1	3	4
11. Akhri ..	2	1	0	2	1	2
12. Other offences	55	55	143	56	112	601
Total ..	872	1,043	1,271	902	1,145	724

Offence.	Persons convicted or found over to					
	1910-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
1. Offences against public tranquility.	20	1	7	.....	.....	4
2. Murder ..	10	10	2	7	3	3
3. Culpable homicide.	3	2	1	11	1	2
4. Rape ..	3	7	2	1	.....	.....
5. Theft, criminal force and assault including g.r.s.	44	50	13	10	15	21
6. Dacoity ..	14	.....	.....	2	.....	2
7. Robbery ..	6	0	3	2	4	.....
8. Theft ..	137	109	219	142	90	62
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	300	340	292	300	161	220
10. Sui Law ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Akhri ..	2	1	5	.....	1	1
12. Other offences	107	86	112	50	67	87
Total ..	701	641	777	614	343	438

TABLE D.—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.

Year.	CRIMINAL.			
	Original.		Appeals.	
	Number of Cases.	Number of persons dealt with.	Number of Cases.	Appellations.
1885-1887	24	1,078	3	112
1887-1888	26	1,082	3	35
1888-1889	21	882	4	38
1889-1890	25	978	4	116
1890-1891	8	1,345	4	81
1891-1892	8	1,028	4	49
1892-1893	7	1,002	4	52
1893-1894	7	1,348	4	56
1894-1895	8	1,328	4	37
1895-1896	8	1,238	2	52
1896-1897	20	1,225	2	22
1897-1898	18	1,312	4	31
1898-1899	16	1,500	6	25
1899-1900	15	1,500	9	34
1900-1901	12	1,321	8	30
1901-1902	12	2,154	3	40
1902-1903	11	2,406	2	41
1903-1904	12	2,196	5	48
1904-1905	12	2,302	5	24
1905-1906	10	2,317	5	29
1906-1907	19	1,746	3	50
1907-1908	14	1,549	3	54
1908-1909	10	1,479	2	40
1909-1910	15	1,554	2	28
1910-1911	16	1,348	5	38
1911-1912	17	1,567	4	80

TABLE D—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS—*contd.*

Year	Cases					
	Original			Appeals		
	No. of Cases	Suits		No. of Cases	Appeals	
		Number	Value		Number	Value
1899-1900	10	1,044	Rs. 51,874	1	27	4,891
1907-1908	16	664	22,760	1	11	1,295
1909-1910	11	604	26,027	2	13	1,343
1910-1911	18	664	29,732	2	19	2,142
1911-1912	8	1,075	41,101	4	64	3,322
1912-1913	6	962	45,814	4	71	23,849
1913-1914	4	1,062	44,008	2	45	2,826
1914-1915	6	1,064	35,890	2	61	15,873
1915-1916	6	1,100	44,730	4	46	3,529
1916-1917	8	1,128	1,24,184	4	72	15,800
1917-1918	23	1,084	98,323	4	102	18,873
1918-1919	24	1,416	1,56,111	4	224	44,496
1919-1920	19	1,614	1,13,647	4	129	25,864
1920-1921	19	1,555	1,81,446	9	322	95,164
1921-1922	13	2,224	1,11,029	5	249	87,179
1922-1923	13	2,254	1,23,027	6	111	91,691
1923-1924	12	2,462	1,24,460	7	227	44,718
1924-1925	14	2,572	1,92,739	7	216	91,549
1925-1926	15	2,689	1,77,636	7	171	69,006
1926-1927	19	2,821	1,89,604	7	303	46,419
1927-1928	19	2,874	1,12,872	7	379	62,119
1928-1929	16	4,161	1,14,829	7	329	80,678
1929-1930	15	2,736	1,91,486	7	266	32,847
1930-1931	15	2,698	1,96,224	7	184	64,956
1931-1932	18	2,829	1,96,159	7	169	1,10,914
1932-1933	16	3,347	1,98,661	7	179	57,962

TABLE E—REGISTRATION.

Year.				Registration offices.	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Excess realized.
				No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-1887 ..	..	..	..	4	22	6,885	113
1887-1888 ..	..	..	..	4	38	14,701	177
1888-1889 ..	..	..	..	4	77	13,657	889
1889-1890 ..	..	..	..	6	40	12,853	672
1890-1891 ..	..	..	..	8	83	11,058	547
1891-1892 ..	..	..	..	8	85	28,735	972
1892-1893 ..	..	..	..	8	98	37,321	1,381
1893-1894 ..	..	..	..	8	171	42,001	814
1894-1895 ..	..	..	..	8	182	90,329	1,438
1895-1896 ..	..	..	..	8	258	84,119	1,094
1896-1897 ..	..	..	..	8	158	86,273	100
1897-1898 ..	..	..	..	8	222	1,14,488	1,073
1898-1899 ..	..	..	..	8	208	1,08,500	3,711
1899-1900 ..	..	..	..	8	245	91,462	1,013
1900-1901 ..	..	..	..	8	266	1,00,542	1,024
1901-1902 ..	..	..	..	8	223	1,44,943	3,783
1902-1903 ..	..	..	..	8	241	1,17,157	1,503
1903-1904 ..	..	..	..	8	311	1,87,373	5,984
1904-1905 ..	..	..	..	8	500	1,79,066	8,824
1905-1906 ..	..	..	..	8	716	2,70,881	1,282
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	8	433	2,48,140	8,214
1907-1908 ..	..	..	..	8	686	2,00,430	5,154
1908-1909 ..	..	..	..	8	917	2,17,884	1,688
1909-1910 ..	..	..	..	8	782	5,82,679	6,780
1910-1911 ..	..	..	..	8	800	2,10,849	8,398
1911-1912 ..	..	..	..	8	643	2,32,912	7,560

TABLE F—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

Year.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896-1897	..	..	117	2,323	273	2,596
1907-1908	..	..	140	3,204	453	3,657
1908-1909	..	..	169	3,525	492	4,017
1909-1910	..	..	123	4,190	411	4,601
1910-1911	..	..	142	4,448	568	5,016
1911-1912	..	..	124	5,077	544	5,621
1912-1913	..	..	114	4,891	574	5,465
1913-1914	..	..	125	4,179	547	4,726
1914-1915	..	..	104	3,295	544	3,839
1915-1916	..	..	104	3,321	533	3,854
1916-1917	..	..	102	3,447	508	3,955
1917-1918	..	..	102	3,423	500	3,923
1918-1919	..	..	96	3,396	516	3,912
1919-1920	..	..	96	3,221	537	3,758
1920-1921	..	..	106	3,568	598	4,166
1921-1922	..	..	114	4,127	518	4,645
1922-1923	..	..	128	4,154	550	4,704
1923-1924	..	..	127	4,841	476	5,317
1924-1925	..	..	151	4,431	681	5,112
1925-1926	..	..	129	4,803	475	5,278
1926-1927	..	..	136	4,914	596	5,510
1927-1928	..	..	137	4,766	591	5,357
1928-1929	..	..	124	4,799	610	5,409
1929-1930	..	..	122	4,812	587	5,399
1930-1931	..	..	127	4,863	526	5,389
1931-1932	..	..	137	5,217	565	5,782

TABLE G—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No.	Name.	Established.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients.				
					1920-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	
Hospitals.									
1	Mr. Ali Mowat's Civil Hospital at Khairpur.	1878/80	In-door ..	81.44	49	100	29	94	
			Out-door ..		23,718	24,797	35,094	34,872	
2	Lady Widdowson Hospital for Women at Khairpur.		In-door ..	29.00	—	—	—	13	
			Out-door ..		—	—	2,494	14,442	
3	Mr. Sir F. M. Muhammad Hospital at Sir M.		In-door ..	70.24	—	—	99	99	
			Out-door ..		11,895	22,302	24,804	27,199	
Dispensaries.									
4	Quack Dispensary ..		In-door ..	—	—	—	—	5	
			Out-door ..	56.01	11,349	10,208	17,190	12,025	
5	Mr. W. H. Dispensary at Thak.		In-door ..	35.00	15	82	29	11	
		Out-door ..		549	800	1,010	1,324		
6	Chung Dispensary ..	In-door ..	47.32	—	—	—	4		
		Out-door ..		4,745	4,103	5,302	5,302		
7	Kare Dispensary ..	In-door ..	—	—	—	—	—		
		Out-door ..		—	—	—	—		
8	His Highness's Dispensary ..	In-door ..	—	—	—	—	—		
		Out-door ..		—	—	—	305		
9	Native Corps Dispensary.	In-door ..	—	—	—	—	—		
		Out-door ..		—	—	—	—		
10	Travelling Dispensary ..	In-door ..	6.28	—	—	—	—		
		Out-door ..		—	—	—	—		

* Formerly there was a Punjabi Hospital at Khairpur, named after Sir E. James, but it was discontinued.

Continued on

(IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22.)

sprinkled during the year.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
21	42	68	20	47	48	144	130	88	71
84,130	80,618	80,779	45,843	56,146	56,770	98,101	47,473	42,303	42,802
28	38	14	17	6	6	16	18	12	20
15,000	30,770	16,284	21,340	14,355	6,323	18,354	10,105	12,613	12,582
103	78	607	1,173	47	46	39	25	37	69
22,527	22,244	26,802	51,184	51,901	66,773	47,087	22,040	13,277	28,418
14	17	19	15	23	47	56	61	59	61
21,373	22,523	26,467	32,480	25,401	28,337	36,179	28,296	24,427	32,604
22	16	40	48	11	11	—	0	0	22
1,223	1,309	11,324	15,080	75,742	19,537	14,909	13,094	11,179	13,500
—	—	—	4	6	6	6	14	0	6
8,073	12,143	12,486	12,857	22,434	22,303	18,090	13,321	10,304	19,836
—	—	—	11	17	17	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	13	17	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	17	17	—	—	—	—
2,213	2,673	2,737	3,123	—	2,379	2,100	1,204	11	3,119
—	—	—	—	—	17	—	14	20	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	763	2,780	2,201
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,342	2,190	—

and a new Hospital constructed and named after His Excellency Lord Willingdon in 1914.
April 30th, 1913.

TABLE G—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No.	Name.	Expendi- ture	Average daily attendance	Number of patients				
				1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
Hospitals.								
1	Mr. Ali Mused's (Jinn) Hospital at Khairpur.	Rs. 2,641.60	In-door ..	122	54	972	491	
			Out-door ..	51,091	78,930	38,191	47,344	
2	Lady Willington Hospi- tal for Women at Khairpur.		In-door ..	9	71	40	57	
			Out-door ..	13,591	13,609	11,312	15,329	
3	Mr. Sir Fata Muhammad Hospital at Khairpur.		In-door ..	4	24	69	50	
			Out-door ..	32,386	28,726	22,016	41,830	
Dispensaries.								
4	Government Dispensary ..		In-door ..	24	51	57	48	
			Out-door ..	36,192	38,341	27,754	38,900	
5	Mr. Wali Dispensary at Tharl.		In-door ..	10	12	10	8	
			Out-door ..	11,721	09,010	9,870	14,371	
6	Almas Dispensary ..		In-door ..	74	32	27	8	
			Out-door ..	14,433	12,302	11,500	11,070	
7	Kari Dispensary ..		In-door ..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..	..	..	..	..
8	Mr. Higham's Camp Dis- pensary.		In-door ..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..	4,820	4,301	..	..
9	Quaid-e-Azam Dispensary		In-door ..	10	50	64	111	
			Out-door ..	2,941	2,804	1,504	7,100	
10	Traveling Dispensary ..		In-door ..	0-10	..	..	..
			Out-door ..	..	..	715	478

* Formerly there was a Female Hospital at Khairpur, named after Sir E. James, but it was discontinued.
† Closed in.

(IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.**troops during the year.*

1914-15.	1914-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
181	132	143	143	122	77	131	80
25,474	29,787	25,695	41,572	14,398	24,932	25,813	22,640
113	273	513	323	183	134	203	129
12,254	12,323	13,265	15,579	14,454	12,233	12,769	10,393
68	14	89	13	44	21	53	40
10,682	10,323	22,787	16,619	26,613	24,903	21,271	26,238
44	30	49	72	44	24	32	41
23,924	23,400	25,484	37,046	23,324	22,968	16,286	20,654
3	5	5	13	3	3	—	—
3,146	12,314	14,036	15,266	17,243	14,233	10,012	19,982
2	4	3	11	10	3	7	4
9,107	9,852	10,667	12,303	16,033	10,424	9,237	10,163
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,921	1,576	1,876	863	543	233	394	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	32	94	246	171	72	78	101
3,601	3,660	4,874	9,329	11,071	10,016	7,366	9,460
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
314	179	229	389	477	47	238	324

and a new simplified reorganised and revised Atlas from Edinburgh Lady Wilmington in 1914.
4th March, 1913.

TABLE H—VACCINATION.

Particulars.	1899-1907.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Successful vaccination.	4,321	4,384	4,617	5,007	5,242	5,949
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	34	41	37	44	51	30

Particulars.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Successful vaccination.	5,422	5,824	5,746	7,042	5,629	6,113
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	27	30	29	35	30	31

Particulars.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
Successful vaccination.	8,026	8,177	8,185	7,927	9,803	8,175	8,875
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	39	34	31	33	39	27	34

Particulars.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Successful vaccination.	5,392	5,214	5,664	4,704	4,809	4,000	5,038
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	29	33	27	21	21	23	26

INDEX

A

Adem Shah, 45; tomb of, 48.
Administration, 22.
Agricultural stock, Statistical table, 62;
of Khairpur State, 147.
Agriculture, 9.
Animals, domestic, Statistical table, 63;
of Khairpur State, 147.
Aror or Mar, description of, 34.

B

Bajri crop, 10.
Bakkar, 60; range, 2.

C

Chickling vetch crop, 11.
Climate, 2.
Courts, Civil, 29; Statistical tables, 80;
Criminal, 20; Statistical tables, 79.
Crops, 10; Statistical table, 62.
Cultivation, 9.

D

Dispensaries, 23; Statistical table, 120
to 127, of Khairpur State, 168.
District, description of, 1, Statistical
table, 63.

E

Eastern Kars, 2.
Education, 25; Statistical table, 60, 114
to 123; of Khairpur State, 155.
Eunoe, Statistical table, 62-93.

F

Ferries, 16.
Floods, 2.
Forest, Statistical table, 70.
Fruit trees, 11.

G

Gadki Yasul, description of, 34.
Gadki Yasul taluka, agriculture of, 9.
Ghotki—description of, 24.
Ghotki taluka, agriculture of, 9.
Gram crop, 11.

H

Hakim—Historical importance of, 25.
Hills, 1.
Hospitals, 31; Statistical table, 120 to
127, of Khairpur State, 155.

I

Income-tax, Statistical tables, 84.
Indus river, 2.
Industries, 10.
Irrigation, 12; Statistical table, 62-67.

J

Jails, 20, Statistical table, 81.
Jambhar crop, 10.
Jind Pir or Khawaja Khir, 30.
Juar crop, 10.
Justice, criminal—Statistical tables, 78;
Civil—Statistical tables, 80; of Khair-
pur State, 150-151.

K

Khairpur Mirs', description of, 28.
Kharif crop, 10.
Kot-Diji, description of, 30.

L

Land, distribution of, Statistical
table, 61.
Land Revenue, Statistical table, 85-91.
Liberaries, 29.
Local Boards, 22; Statistical tables, 103
to 105.

M

Magistrates, 20.
Mauzile Lodge, 47.
Minaret of Mir Muhammad Maum
Shah, 40.
Mirpur division, agriculture of, 10.
Mirpur Mathela, description of, 26.
Mirpur Mathela Taluka, agriculture
of, 10.
Municipalities, 23; Statistical table,
110-112.

N

Newspapers, 29.

P

Pero Akil, description of, 20.
Pero Akil taluka, agriculture of, 10.
Petachars, 8.
Possessions, Political, etc., 7.
Pir-jagah, description of, 30.
Police distribution, Statistical table, 81.
Population, 4, Statistical table, 62.
Prison, Statistical table, 28.

B

- Baid crops, 10.
 Railways, 16.
 Rainfall, 3; Statistical table, 56-57.
 Rape crop, 11.
 Registration offices, 26; Statistical table, 81, of Khairpur State, 154.
 Religion, 4; Statistical table, 60.
 Revenue, 19; Statistical tables, 85-91; of Khairpur State, 148.
 Rice crop, 10.
 Rivers, 2.
 Roads, 16.
 Rohri, description of, 37.
 Rohri division, agriculture of, 9.
 Rohri taluka, agriculture of, 9.
 Roman Catholic Church, 46.

S

- Saiyals, families of, 6.
 Satain-jo-than, 39.
 Schools, 26; Statistical tables, 116 to 125; of Khairpur State, 155.
 Sesame crop, 10.
 Settlements, previous and current, Statistical tables, 72-75.
 Shikarpur, description of, 40.
 Shikarpur division, agriculture of, 9.
 Shikarpur taluka, agriculture of, 9.
 Soils, 19.
 Stamps, Statistical tables, 90.
 Sukkur, description of, 43.
 Sukkur taluka, agriculture of, 9.

T

- Takavi—Statistical table, 68.
 Temperature, 3; Statistical table, 58.
 Tobacco crop, 11.
 Trade, 15.
 Tribes, prominent, 5; Statistical table, 60.

U

- Uchuro, description of, 50.
 Uchuro taluka, agriculture of, 10.

V

- Vaccination, Statistical table, 138; of Khairpur State, 160.
 Vegetables, 11.
 Veterinary dispensaries, 31.
 Vijnai, historical importance of, 51.
 Vital Statistical tables, 126-129.

W

- Wages, 14; Statistical table, 69.
 Water supply, Statistical tables, 64.
 Wheat crop, 10.
 Wild animals and venomous snakes
 lose from, and destruction of, Statistical table, 140.

CATALOGUED

Pak - Gaz
Gaz - Pak

"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.

